

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXXIV. No. 5

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 11, 1940

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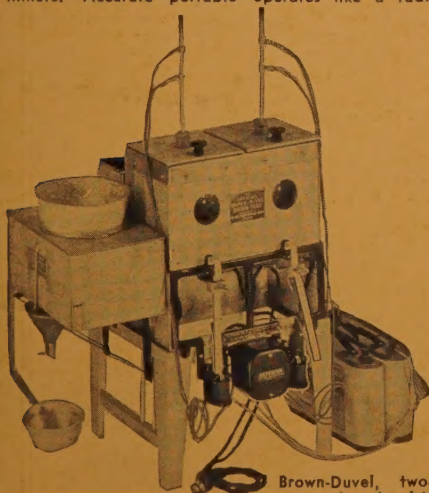
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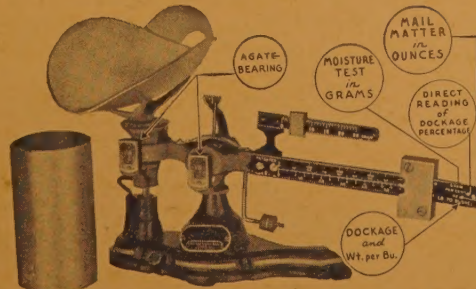
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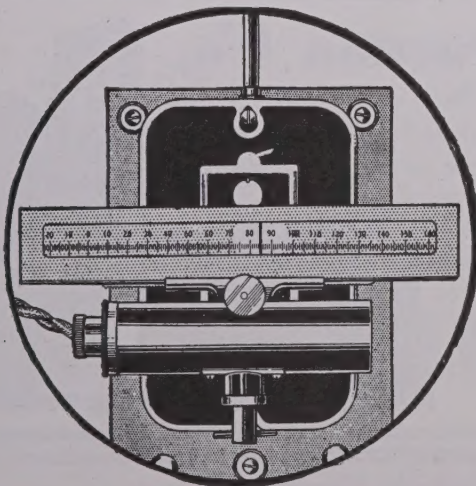
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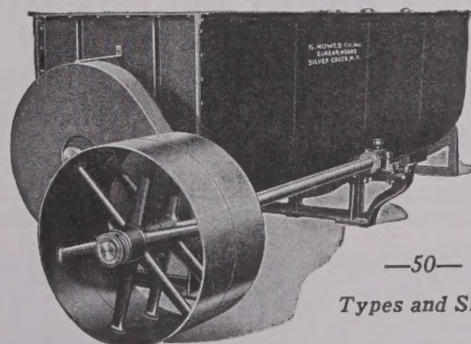
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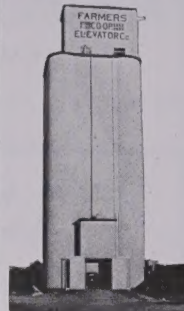
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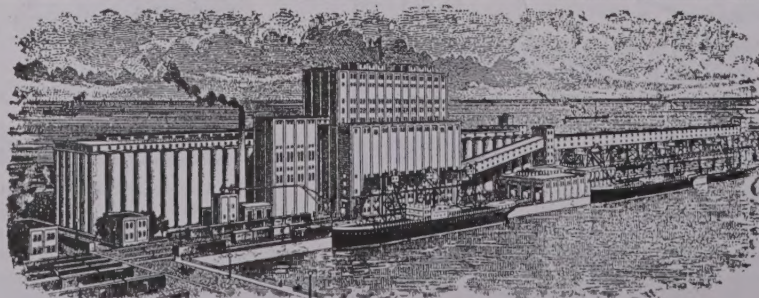
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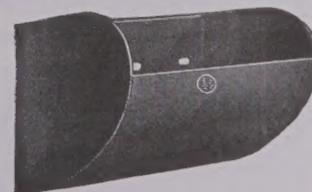
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WISCONSIN—I am retiring from flour and feed business on account of ill health and offer my elevator and warehouse for sale; located on Omaha, Ry. in the county seat of Clark County. One of the best dairy sections in the state. For particulars address J. L. Kleckner, Neillsville, Wisconsin.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED—Position as manager of grain elevator; 15 years experience in grain, coal, feeds. Can keep set of books and records. Address 85Q11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

TRAFFIC manager, age 46, married; 11 yrs. railroad, 11 yrs. Board of Trade, 7 yrs. Commercial Traffic; L.C.C. practitioner; expert all transit privileges, particularly grain, grain products, feed; excellent references. Address 85R11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

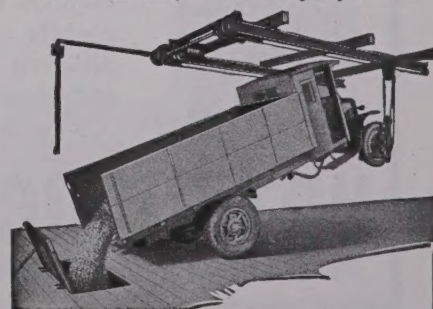
WANTED—Used fan for elevator. Patoka Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Patoka, Ill.

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NEW MACHINERY—Manufacturers' Agents Everything for the Flour, Feed, Grain, Bean, Seed Industry. Plans & Specifications—Millwrights.

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ONE No. 47 Clipper fan mill in good condition and one 10 ft. elevator; priced right. W. E. Shutt Grain Co., Auburn, Ill.

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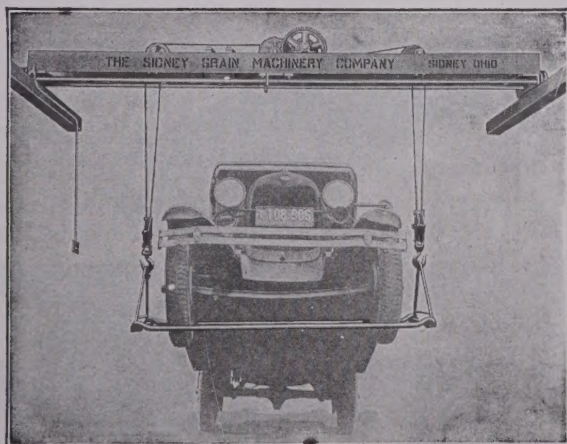
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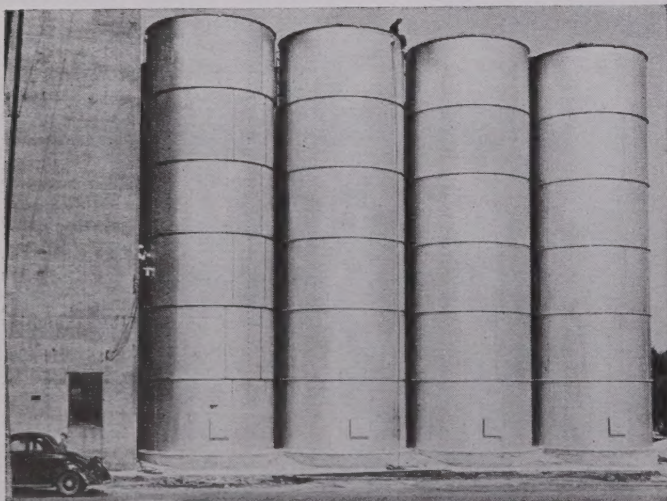
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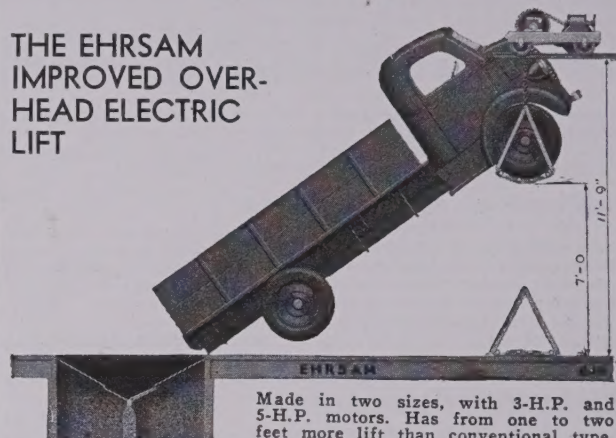
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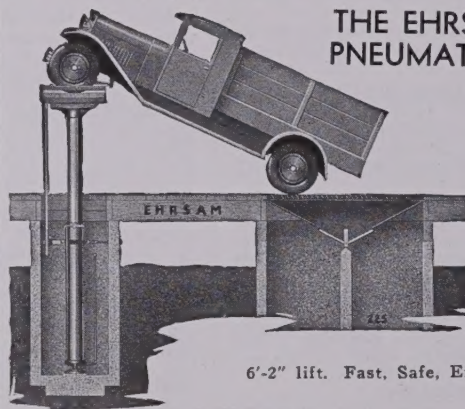
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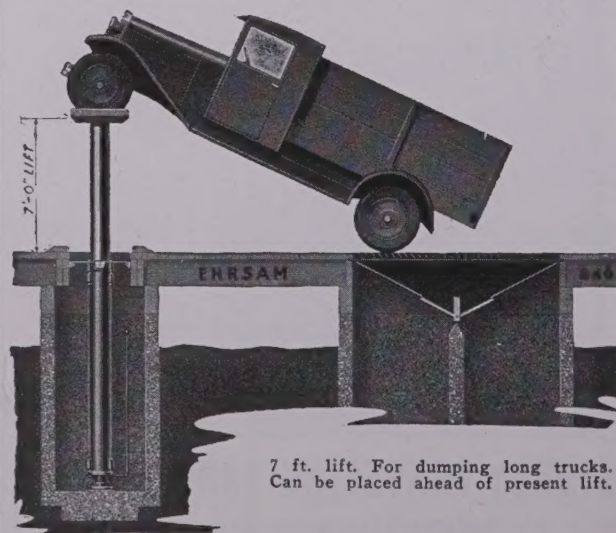
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Can be placed ahead of present lift.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
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Established 1928

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
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Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
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PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 11, 1940

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who discover any unfair provisions in the government's present storage agreement owe it to themselves and their brother elevator operators to make a formal protest against the objectionable provisions and send it to the National meeting at Louisville next month so that the members of the trade may have the benefit of his convictions and suggestions.

UNCLE SAM is affording a market for some Argentine corn in the United States by his control thru the C.C.C. of 467,777,499 bus. of corn Sept. 9. Last week a Chicago firm bought Argentine corn delivered in Florida at 75 cents, duty paid, because domestic corn bought in Chicago at 65½ cents, with the 22 cents freight would cost 87 cents delivered in Florida. Any attempt by the A.A.A. to reduce its holdings by shipments abroad at a loss would simply divert that much more Argentine corn from European markets to the United States, like trying to fill a sieve with water.

THE GRAIN DEALER whose office is some distance from his elevator or feed mill will save many steps and much time by installing a two-way inter-communicating telephone system whereby he can quickly communicate with men in any of the different departments of his business without leaving his desk. Those who are now using this convenient means of quick communication commend it most highly as promoting efficiency.

FIFTH COLUMNISTS as yet have had no excuse to engage in subversive activities in the United States, but out of the millions of citizens having foreign connections there must be a few so misguided as to attempt the destruction of grain elevators. For information as to how to go about circumventing these arsonists no better source is available than the interesting pamphlet written by Dr. Steinmetz for the National Fire Protection Ass'n. The recent attempt to destroy the Heyne Elevator at Thurston, Nebr., by heavy charges of powder and gasoline failed, and the incendiary perpetrators were not long at large.

THE DEMAND for increased storage space brought about by a large carryover from the 1938 and the 1939 corn crop and larger yields than the average from the 1940 planting is being met by a rapidly increasing storage capacity both at terminals and country points. In our news columns this number are reported the construction of nineteen new elevators having a reported capacity of over twelve million bushels, twenty-nine annexes mostly for country elevators and many steel bins. In fact, elevator men everywhere are disposed to join in the defense program and provide safe storage for all grain. Grain men generally can be depended upon to support most liberally any defense program which calls for the safe storage of our nation's surplus grain.

ELEVATOR MEN who have ample storage room and facilities for cleaning and keeping grain in condition should be able to make their additional storage room pay for itself every year. Carrying charges have long been a profitable feature of many country elevator operators and when carrying charges are combined with storage charges and charges for cleaning farmers' grain either intended for shipment or for planting they make an additional profit. Then, too, many elevator men have found it to their advantage and direct profit to clean and treat farmers' seed. All of these activities are facilitated by larger storage facilities. These new services of the trade will not only prove helpful to the farmer, but profitable to the elevator operator and it is fortunate indeed that the elevator man is in a position to render better service to his farmer patrons. It will help both.

ADULTERATION charged against many reputable feed and food manufacturers by the pure food and drug administration is a misnomer and should be dropped by the government in reporting prosecutions. Adulteration implies that some deleterious or cheaper ingredient has been added to the product for the purpose of profit. The "filthy substance" stated by the government is not, as the unthinking public may believe, something added by the manufacturer, but may be the excrement from rats that ate their way into the flour that was perfectly wholesome when it left the mill, perhaps a year before the government found it in a rat infested grocery. If the prosecutors desire to tag someone with responsibility let them state that the spoiled goods were found in the possession of a named party, without pillorying the innocent manufacturer by name.

ADVOCATES of processing taxes on wheat in the United States could learn something from our Canadian friends. The Dominion war time prices and trade board on Sept. 7 rescinded its order of Aug. 6 fixing bread and flour prices, having conducted an audit since Aug. 6 of representative milling companies' costs over the last five years to find that the millers can not bear any appreciable part of the new 15 cents per bushel processing tax. The Wheat Board is trying to keep the price of wheat up, and the War Board is trying to keep the price of bread down. Both now have satisfied themselves that the 15-cent processing tax inexorably acts as a wedge to depress the price of wheat and raise the price of bread. The War Board officially states that millers can continue to sell flour, and bakers the bread, at present prices, only because of the reduced price of wheat.

SELDOM have we seen a rise in prices such as depicted in our graph of "Chicago Futures" since mid-August, accompanied by so contradictory a decrease in the open interest during the same period of time. The open interest in the Chicago wheat futures dropped from 84,434,000 bus. Aug. 12 to 60,516,000 bus. Sept. 7, while the December delivery advanced from under 69 to over 78 cents. The inference is that not so much short covering as a taking off of hedges has occurred, thru warehousemen selling cash wheat to millers and the F.C.I.C. Obviously the open interest would be much larger if the vast quantity of unhedged government wheat and corn was in the hands of private warehousemen and millers who make a practice of hedging to avoid loss. The Washington authorities however, seem to have an appetite for any activity that promises a loss. Had the advance in prices been accompanied by an increase in open interest the indication would have been a satisfactory development of investment buying.

New Crop Problems

Country grain buyers are sure to be confronted with many old time problems before the crops of 1940 are marketed. Small grains in many sections of the grain belt were flooded in the shock and damaged before threshing, and reports are that barley, flax seed and oats are being heavily discounted by many buyers; in fact, some buyers are refusing to make a bid on much of the damp and damaged seed offered.

Corn is not only shrivelled and dried up by drouth, but in many sections it has suffered serious damage from ear rot, stalk rot and smut. All of the different deliveries will need more vigilant inspection by every buyer who plans on realizing a profit from his purchase, because the 1940 crop generally will present more puzzled problems than any crop of recent years. The only way to play safe if you buy the off-grade stuff is to discount it most liberally.

More Storage Room and More Speculation

New steel tanks have been ordered by the A.A.A. at a cost of over 6c a bushel and this cost will, no doubt, be increased to at least 9c by the time sites are procured and the tanks erected. The new tanks will have an average capacity of 2,750 bushels each and cost \$171.75 each. By the time the grain is loaded into these tanks and then transferred to box cars, the average cost per bushel for handling and storing corn into and out of these tanks, the C.C.C. will be out about 12c a bushel and yet this same organization hesitates to grant elevator operators a living charge for storing and handling grain.

The bureaucrats' prejudice against patronizing the enterprising owners of safe grain storage facilities is needlessly costing the taxpayers of the country a handsome premium. No one has yet explained the reason for this discrimination, but every grain dealer can easily compute his own loss due to the government's supplying steel storage tanks which are sure to increase the government's attempt to hold corn and wheat off the market.

Encouraging the holding of grain off the market and storing it in public show windows depresses market values beyond measure. Non-co-operating farmers will suffer more by reason of grain being held off the market without receiving any assistance from the government in speculating in cash grain.

It is generally recognized that it is not within the proper province of government to engage in any line of business. And what is more, wherever government the world over has engaged in any industry or line of business, it has made for waste and inefficiency and extravagance.

Venturesome Truckers on Thin Ice

A firm of truckers making its headquarters at Watseka, Ill., keeps trucks busily engaged in buying grain direct from farmers and hauling to nearby markets without attempting to obtain any compensation other than a trucking charge of 4c a bushel. Every grain buyer of experience knows that a drop in the market will some day wipe out the trucker's charge for transportation as well as some of his investment, then he will wonder how the regular elevator operator buys and ships grain without losing his shirt.

The truckers of this type are blundering imitators of the old scoop shovel man who tried to realize a profit by loading farmers deliveries direct to cars without taking into consideration the cost of transportation or the vacillations of the market. These fly-by-nights have mostly disappeared from the country stations and, doubtless, the chiseling truckers will disappear down the same rocky road to Heavy Losses.

The Benefits of Arbitration

The friends of fair dealing will never fail to credit the National Ass'n with the educational work promoted by the adoption of arbitration rules at its Des Moines convention in October, 1901, and then crystallizing the results of the work of the arbitration committees in a set of trade rules that clarified the convictions of the leading members of the trade as to what constituted fair and reasonable practices. This work of the National Ass'n not only facilitated and expedited the settlement of many grain trade disputes and differences, but it settled many controversies with little expense to the participants and what is far better, the members of the trade generally have accepted the trade rules of the Association as correct guidance to fair dealing.

The arbitration decisions and the trade rules of the Association have educated the members of the trade as to what constitutes fair dealing, so, many differences have been settled without reference to an arbitration committee. This has resulted in a gradual but steady decrease in the number of cases arbitrated, but never-the-less many differences are adjusted in keeping with the provisions of the trade rules and arbitration rules with fairness to both parties and without loss of time to either. The arbitration features of the National Ass'n have been copied not only by many of the state associations, but also by many business and trade organizations throughout the land to the advantage and satisfaction of all disputants.

The arbitration of trade differences before men of long experience in any line of business is surely more likely to be adjudicated fairly and with intelligent

consideration for the business rights of all parties because the arbiters have spent their life in the trade and can always be depended upon to give more intelligent consideration to all facts presented than all the judges and juries combined. All credit is due to the conscientious work of the grain trade's arbiters for the long and successful use of arbitration for the settlement of trade differences and disputes.

Broker Responsible for "Customers' Man"

The decision by Judge Feinberg of the Circuit Court of Cook County against Myrtle M. Salzman who sought to recover of E. A. Pierce & Co. money lost in buying and selling wheat was reversed Apr. 8, 1940, by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

Plaintiff, a housewife, had operated a moving picture theater a number of years and after going to Chicago leased and managed an apartment house. About July, 1936, she went to the office of E. A. Pierce & Co. with \$3,000 which she desired to invest, and there met Mr. Palke, a customers' man, and explained her business to him. Between July, 1936, and July 23, 1937, she purchased and sold thru defendants, securities to the amount of \$118,445.64. From July 9 to July 17, 1937, she purchased and sold 100,000 bus. of wheat.

Later plaintiff bought 140,000 bus. of wheat for future delivery at a cost of more than \$180,000, which was sold from July 27 to Aug. 4 for a little more than \$159,000. Meantime she had deposited with Pierce & Co. more than \$20,000, which was substantially all her assets, and when defendants sold the last of the wheat there was a balance due them of \$159.97.

Judge Feinberg of the lower court had said: Agent Palke's express authority has been defined here, about which there is no dispute. Mr. Smith, one of defendants' partners, testified precisely to what Palke's authority was as a customers' man, or salesman. * * * There is never any implied authority to an agent to commit a crime."

Of this the Appellate Court said: "We think the holding was wrong. Defendants can not escape liability on the ground that plaintiff dealt with their agent and not directly with one of the members of the firm. Palke's knowledge was imputable to defendants, his employers. We think the evidence shows that what Palke did in connection with his dealings with plaintiff was what he was hired to do."

Counsel for defendants had said: "The record supports the trial court's finding that the defendants did not have the specific intent required by the statute, and any intent the agent Palke may have had not to deliver or receive the grain in question may not be imputed to defendants."

Plaintiff's suit was brought under the gambling statute, par. 330, sec. 132, chap. 38, Ill. Rev. Stats. 1939. This law provides that "No person who accepts from another person for transmission, and transmits, either in his own name, or in the name of such other person, any order for any transaction to be made upon, or who executes any order given to him by another person on, any regular board of trade or commercial or stock exchange, shall, under any circumstances, be deemed a 'winner' of any moneys lost by such other person in or thru any such transactions."

The Appellate Court said sec. 132 was unconstitutional, having been so held in 1913 in *Miller v. Sincere*; and altho re-enacted by the Legislature in 1935 was still unconstitutional, the Legislature in re-enacting having neglected to comply with the constitution of 1870 by inserting at length the wording of sec. 132. A law cannot be revived by reference to its title only.—26 N. E. Rep. (2d) 696.

The Attempted Burning of Nebraska Elevator Failed, But Conspirators Are Punished

Lee Hill, manager of the Heyne Lumber Co.'s elevator at Thurston, Nebr., went early to the elevator on the morning of July 20, 1940, expecting a very busy Saturday, but was startled to find that the house had been entered during his absence by blundering incendiaries. There was no mistaking the purpose of the gasoline scattered about the driveway from the three 5-gallon bottles, the eight pounds of blasting powder, the burlap bags and the 18 feet of fuse which had burned out at a point near the bags soaked with gasoline, so he called the sheriff who secured finger prints on the bottles and photograph of the plant reproduced herewith.

Good work done by Deputy State Marshal, Frank Baldwin; excellent handling of the case in court and questioning of the suspects by Ass't Attorney General Rush Clark and the cooperation of County Attorney Alfred T. Raun and investigation work by Deputy State Sheriff John Brosnihan, brought to light convicting evidence. Rewards were paid by Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau to the Nebraska State Highway Patrol and one under-cover man. Finger print experts in the case were Ray Dahl of the sheriff's office in Sioux City, Iowa, graduate of the National Police Academy and Capt. Dennison of the Omaha Police Department.

Some parts of the investigation work were done by Investigator Ed. Hayduck of the Omaha Arson Squad. The chief special investigator of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, of Chicago, and a special agent from the National Board of Fire Underwriters also participated in the investigation. Additional arrests are pending.

The dictaphone was used during a large part of the investigation which has been in progress over a period of five weeks. State Fire Marshal Horace Davis of Lincoln, Nebr., has stated that this is an outstanding piece of scientific crime detection so far as investigation of arson is concerned.

After Lee Jasper pled guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary, he admitted that when he first heard that finger prints had been found on one of the bottles at the scene of the crime, he attempted to destroy the ridges on his fingers by burning them with matches. He did this in the hope that if he was apprehended the finger print experts would be unable definitely to ascertain that it was he who left a finger print at the scene of the crime.

Authorities completely exonerated the management of the Heyne elevator so far as this attempted burning was concerned. The original plan was to set fire to the Heyne Elevator in Pender, Nebr., but when Walter Moseman realized that because of the direction of the wind on that particular day, the flames might go to his elevator, he instructed the four conspirators from Belleville to burn the Heyne elevator at Thurston instead, according to the confession of one of the torches.

The Moseman Lumber Co. and the Heyne Lumber Co. were competitors at Pender and Thurston, Nebr., where each operated a modern elevator. Both towns are on the C.St.P.M. & O.R.R. in Thurston county. Walter A. Moseman had long been a highly respected merchant and member of the Pender school board. His confession as a conspirator to burn the Heyne elevator at Thurston last July included a confession to the burning of his own elevator in Thurston, Oct. 1, 1938. Two of his fellow conspirators, Oliver and Allen Watson, drove through Pender last month and were soon followed by Moseman. Later ten \$20 bills were found concealed in the clothing of Oliver Watson.

Moseman confessed to paying the Olivers \$300 for burning his elevator in 1938 and for attempting to burn the Heyne elevator last July. Each was given penitentiary sentences of one

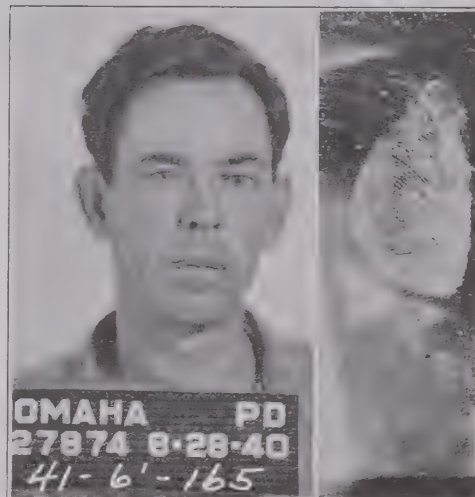
year and one day to run concurrently on each of the two counts. Lee Watson and Lee Jasper, whose finger prints furnished the first clue, were given three-year prison paroles, so the five arson conspirators are enjoying partial punishment for their crimes, and the Heyne elevator at Thurston has not been sacrificed to spite.

Debt Recovery Taxable

The Buro of Internal Revenue now holds that an amount recovered on a bad debt that had been charged off in a prior year must be included in a firm's taxable income, regardless of the fact that the deduction of the bad debt in a prior year may have resulted in no-tax benefit.

This is a change from previous practice. The Board of Tax Appeals holds that where the charge-off was made in a year in which the tax-payer had a net loss, so that the charge-off was not actually of any tax benefit to the tax-payer, income is not realized upon the later recovery in whole or in part of the amount previously charged-off as a bad debt. (*National Bank of Commerce of Seattle vs. Commissioner*, 40 B.T.A. 72.)

The chief counsel of the Buro of Internal Revenue recommended on July 8 that the Buro discontinue following the Board of Tax Appeals in connection with taxes on bad debt recoveries. This places cases involving appeals in the courts for ultimate decision.



Lee Jasper and his Thumb Print Clue to Mers Who Attempted to Burn Heyne Elevator at Thurston, Neb.



The Heyne Elevator at left is only 50 yards from the Moseman Elevator at Thurston, Neb.



15 Gallons Gasoline, 8 Pounds Powder, 3 Burlap Bags and 18 ft. of Fuse Failed to Burn Heyne Elevator at Thurston, Neb.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Tricks of Unscrupulous Truckers?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the various tricks used by unscrupulous truckers to gain advantage in weight when buying or when selling grain to flour and feed mills?

It is intended to send out a mimeographed letter to the trade, to flour and feed mills who might possibly be taken in by any of these truckers who are inclined to work both ends toward the middle.—Earle T. Robertson, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ans.: Truckers have been known to go into the country elevator office and tamper with the scales by attaching a half pound weight with a vacuum cup to the bottom of the shot cup, or wherever it might be to the advantage of the trucker.

A stick controlled by rope from driver's seat has been used to prop up the rear end of loaded trailer when on the scales. This stick is hinged at top, and when let down, a short forward movement of the truck puts weight on the stick instead of on the scales.

When the rear two wheels of a trailer are weighed the load is lightened by a block of wood placed as a wedge between the top of the frame of the tractor and the bottom of the frame of the trailer. The block is behind the fifth wheel and the rear axle of the tractor, so the weight of the tractor acts as a lever to throw more weight on the tractor axle.

A trick harder to detect is the use of a hydraulic jack for the same purpose as the block. To control the jack pipes are run from the driver's seat to the jack placed between the rear edge of the tractor bed and the front edge of the trailer. This device was described and illustrated in the Journals, page 281 of Apr. 14, 1937, number.

Fly by night truckers often pay for grain by a check that bounces back.

Out of 77 truckers operating out of Savannah, Mo., during the spring of 1940 several swindled farmers in Missouri and Iowa by tendering worthless checks in payment for grain. Six were arrested, but have since been turned loose.

The Timken Silent Automatic Corporation, New York firms dissolved three years ago, recently was ordered to reinstate 18 employees found to have been discharged for union activities, and to cease from further unfair labor practices, in an order of the National Labor Relations board which was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Aug. 20.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive, grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 16. New York State Seed Ass'n, Willard Straight Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sept. 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, semi-annual fall meeting, Barr Hotel, Lima, O.

Sept. 26, 27, 28. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 10, 11, 12. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Athens, Ga.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 25. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Austin, Tex.

Dec. 3, 4, 5. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 10, 11, 12. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota at Lincoln Hotel, Watertown, S. D.

June 9, 10, 11, 1941—Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Terminal Elevator Safety Contest

Grain elevator superintendents achieving high records for avoidance of accidents in their plants during 1940 will be awarded prizes consisting of four beautiful trophy cups at the annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents to be held next June at Minneapolis, Minn.

Elevator superintendents desiring to enter the safety contest are urged to send the name and address of their plant to Sec'y Dean M. Clark, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill. It is not too late.

Oscar Olsen, chairman, and M. M. Noxon, sec'y, of the Safety Com'te of the Society, will be glad to hear from the superintendents, each of whom should try to send at least one safety suggestion, suggested by a happening at his own plant.

These suggestions will be incorporated in a "Safety Manual" to be published as a permanent record and guide for circulation to grain elevator operators.

1940 Wheat Loans by the CCC

Wheat placed under loan in the 1940 wheat loan program totaled 103,017,143 bus., valued at \$74,180,190.51 on Sept. 4, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced today.

This compares with 86,419,966 bus. valued at \$61,761,307.58 on the same date last year. Total loans this year are 157,579 compared to 121,918 at this date in 1939. Wheat has been entering the loan Commodity Credit officials state at the rate of 2,600,000 bus. per day during the past ten days.

The Corporation also reported that 10,014,695 bus. of 1939 wheat had been resealed under the resealing program. Wheat owned by the Corporation has been reduced to 1,545,280 bus. and some 98,159 bus. are in the process of resealing or being delivered to the Corporation.

Loans made on the 1940 crop now in farm and warehouse storage by states follows:

State	No. Loans	Bushels		Amount
		Farm Storage	Warehouse Storage	
Arkansas	11	5,196	5,196	\$ 3,770.63
California	20	7,522	71,263	53,988.64
Colorado	2,006	21,179	1,483,247	1,010,740.94
Idaho	991	52,459	1,541,705	844,102.26
Illinois	16,797	150,770	7,957,430	6,471,637.54
Indiana	5,020	31,031	1,623,739	1,254,722.70
Iowa	2,432	30,073	1,306,791	1,000,983.45
Kansas	35,526	1,799,294	24,803,517	19,047,064.23
Kentucky	533	....	224,129	167,591.87
Maryland	22	....	11,864	8,179.06
Michigan	419	2,742	103,944	75,121.66
Minnesota	3,200	....	1,307,780	989,976.37
Missouri	13,705	58,465	6,073,090	4,566,147.97
Montana	1,786	3,661	2,172,993	1,343,020.04
Nebraska	14,487	791,003	6,044,934	4,995,924.20
New Mexico	302	6,296	260,226	194,240.31
N. Dakota	2,540	....	1,630,002	1,171,355.66
Ohio	4,291	5,887	1,482,893	1,177,967.55
Oklahoma	27,073	1,703,761	16,539,254	13,127,117.04
Oregon	626	69,932	1,542,903	952,940.88
Pennsylvania	156	....	41,312	30,908.39
S. Dakota	6,326	8,480	2,254,142	1,656,587.22
Tennessee	759	....	244,726	191,573.60
Texas	17,033	1,011,217	15,535,066	12,132,726.10
Utah	130	34,439	144,844	90,208.83
Virginia	292	....	87,270	66,032.20
Washington	975	32,673	2,594,907	1,479,063.74
W. Virginia	19	....	8,267	7,208.54
Wyoming	102	21,649	77,186	69,268.89
Total	157,579	5,842,523	97,174,620	\$74,180,190.51

Greenland has been added by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to the areas to which the flour subsidy applies. For Greenland it is 70 cents per barrel.

Combine Harvester in the South

The combine harvester has found its way "down south." Southern buyers of wheat are having the same trying experiences in buying combine harvested wheat that have beset every grain buyer in every other part of the country when combines started in his community. Witness an open letter signed by S. F. Poindexter, sec'y of the Piedmont Millers Ass'n, calling attention to the effects of the combine in harvesting wheat when improperly handled:

"The use of combines is increasing and there have been many complaints registered because of the fact that much of this combine wheat is far below the average milling standards. In some instances it is dirty, containing entirely too much foreign matter. In others, the grain is wet, so much that the average mill cannot buy it nor handle it."

Warren A. Lamson Passes On

Warren A. Lamson, senior partner in the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., passed away on the evening of Sept. 2 in the Presbyterian Hospital at Chicago, aged 58 years.

He had suffered a heart attack early Sept. 2 in his home at Winnetka. He recovered and was driven to the hospital where a second attack a few hours later proved fatal.

The firm of Lamson Bros. was established in 1874 by his father and uncle and became one of the largest brokerage houses handling grain and stocks on the exchanges, with several branch offices. Its business continues under the partnership agreement.

Mr. Lamson had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1903, since 1906 a governor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1917.

He was active in philanthropic work, his continued interest leading to his election in 1928 as president of the United Charities, an office he filled until 1931.

He is survived by his widow, Margaret Pratt Lamson, and three daughters, Mrs. Warner M. Washburn of Highland Park, Mrs. Richard Searles of Winnetka and Mrs. Henry E. Hebbin of San Francisco.



W. A. Lamson, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Michels' Grass Susceptible to Rust

Grain and Feed Journals—Relative to the development and life history of Michels' grass. Our Mimeo. Leaflet No. 40 gives the history of development of this crop, its good points and also its definite limitations.

This particular crop is being utilized extensively in the Pacific Northwest. In this area it is adapted to our dry land areas and especially to those dry land areas where common rye has been extensively used for the production of early spring pasturage and also for the production of hay.

Michels' grass is quite similar to rye in the appearance of the plants and identical to it with reference to seed characteristics. It differs to ordinary rye in that it produces a more prolific type of growth, has a greater abundance of leaves and under certain conditions shows an appreciable percentage of regrowth. Under other conditions the plant behaves strictly as a winter annual. Whether or not this particular crop is of value outside the Pacific Northwest is yet to be determined. Since the crop is quite susceptible to leaf and stem rust, I doubt if it will be of great value in the Great Plains area. —K. H. Klages, Head Department of Agronomy, University of Idaho, College of Agriculture, Moscow, Ida.

Feed Mills Are Being Protected from Tramp Iron

Grain and Feed Journals—We have read with a great deal of interest the remarks of Mr. R. A. Lasher of the Munson Mill Machinery Co. in the *Grain & Feed Journals* relative to the operation of feed mills generally and to the use of magnetic separators specifically.

Mr. Lasher indicates that he is heartily in favor of the installation of magnetic separators ahead of feed grinders. We are glad to note that he is of the opinion that magnetic separators of the proper type properly installed will give almost positive protection against the entrance of tramp iron into grinders.

One statement is made, however, that rather confuses us. This is in Mr. Lasher's opening paragraph wherein he expresses doubt as to whether fires or explosions have actually been caused by tramp material entering grinders. We believe we have the answer in the Bureau's 32 page booklet entitled *Tramp Material in Feed Grinders* in which are listed 70 representative reports of accident from this cause. These are by no means all that occurred during the years previous to the publication of the booklet but probably represent but a small percentage of the total. We feel that the evidence presented by these reports is conclusive that fires and explosions can and are caused by unprotected feed grinders.

About ten years ago the inspection departments of the Mill Mutuals instituted a campaign with a view toward obtaining proper protection for all feed grinders, whether attrition mills or hammer mills, in the plants insured in their companies. Excellent cooperation was received from the trade and the feed grinder without an approved magnetic or pneumatic separator is now the decided exception rather than the rule as formerly. The results of the campaign with regard to feed grinder fires and explosions have been most gratifying for such accidents are now rare.

It is true that some very light weight feed grinders are installed occasionally but owners soon find that a grinder intended for farm use is not suited to the heavy continuous duty

demand by feed millers. As Mr. Lasher says—"Quality pays in the long run."—Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer, Chicago, Ill.

The Scooper Returns

Grain Dealers Journal: We seldom hear of the side track grain buyer, but there are a few of them who are doing some business by cutting the margins a cent or two and allowing the farmer to scoop his grain directly into the car. Sometimes the open air dealer has a machine holding a few bushels into which the grain is dumped for elevation into the car. After it is in the car it must be scraped and scooped back to fill the ends. A slow, clumsy method by which the regular elevators sitting nearby may be skinned out of a few dollars revenue.

It is a fatuous plan that harks back fifty years before the rapid fire efficient elevator service in handling grain came into vogue. Such a system is on a par with the old paddle wheel steamboat and the oxcart. It is a freak fight against an elevator system that for efficiency and economy cannot be excelled in any industry on earth. Let them scoop and sweat. They can't do very much even in the best weather conditions and what a mess if it starts to rain or snow on their outdoor exercises. Few farmers will want to put wheat through such a wasteful system to get it to market, with no established and experienced traffic man to look after transit losses. There is no way a regular elevator can compete with such folly only to keep his doors open and handle grain on a paving margin.—J. N. Campbell, Sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha.

False Rumors Do Not Import Argentine Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: Recently many newspapers of wide circulation have published articles telling of the importation of Argentine corn at Boston. As no Argentine corn has been received in Boston, we cannot but think that these reports were circulated primarily for the purpose of depressing the price of United States corn.

Doubtless, the lending of money by the government on corn stored in farm cribs and sealed for government loans does depress market prices, but so long as Mr. Wallace persists in piling up surplus grain in the public show windows, the price of the farmers' products will continue to be depressed.

While Argentine corn could have been imported recently for 5c a bushel less than the prevailing price in the Boston market for United States corn, the 5c advantage would be wiped out by the cost of transporting the corn from the Boston harbor to processing plant. Boston has no corn mills of any character. It would cost at least 5c a bushel to transport this corn to any of the New England corn mills so the advantage of the lower price would be cancelled. Milling in transit rates would not apply to this imported corn.

Most of the large storage elevators in the New England territory are now filled with Canadian wheat so have no room for Argentine corn. New England millers are averse to grinding Argentine corn which is hard and stinky, unless they are able to buy it at a heavy discount. Inasmuch as investigations do not disclose any real foundation for the rumors about importation of Argentine corn, I am convinced the newspapers were imposed upon by someone interested in depressing prices.—R. E. N.

Farmers Speculating in Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: We can not help but concur in the statement by Mr. St. John that the farmer is in a new role and that is, of being a speculator. You can't make the farmer believe he is speculating, but on the other hand the vicious elevator operator and terminal man are considered to be bad for his interest. Both the politician and the farmer are of the thought that the country elevator man and terminal people arbitrarily set the price for the farmer's grain. Some day there will be a sad awakening and Mr. Farmer will come to the realization that the terminal people are his friends and handle his products throughout the year on a very small margin of profit.

We know of farmers in this section who have the major portion of their entire crops, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, stored on their farms and doubtless in some cases the quantity they are holding would be entirely too much for many country elevators to risk. They all feel that the market is going to get much higher through help from Washington and when the market goes down they blame it on the speculators, when it goes up they give Mr. Wallace credit for it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by W. G. Haug, Winchester, Ind.

World movement of grain is running lighter on account of the war, Broomhall reporting shipments from July 1 to Aug. 17 as only 47,332,000 bus., compared with 72,167,000 bus. a year ago. Corn shipments were 15,443,000 bus. against 36,993,000 bus. a year ago.

Director James W. Young of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce has announced that the 31 field offices of his bureau will seek to educate and promote the removal of trade barriers that interfere with the free flow of commerce between states.

Passing of C. E. Williams

C. E. Williams, well known in the grain trade of the West, died unexpectedly Sept. 6 at Denver, Colo.

Mr. Williams served two terms as president of the Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n, in 1922 and 1923.

For many years after 1906 he was identified with the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. and as manager of the Denver Elevator Co. and the Crescent Flour Mills, resigning the general management in 1937 after 31 years, to engage in the grain business on his own account as the C. E. Williams Grain & Bean Co.



C. E. Williams, Denver, Colo., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Salina, Kan., Sept. 3.—Good rains thruout western Kansas and eastern Colorado last week and again this week. Looks like we may expect something better of that country next year.—Rollie Blood.

Woodstock, Kan.—Wheat averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. per acre here. Farmers would be better with complete failure. Crop insurance did nobody any good except those who had complete failure.—Robinson Elvtr. Co.

Chrisney, Ind.—Corn in northern Spencer county, especially in the lowlands, is looking quite promising since recent rains and it is believed the yield will be as good as that of last year.—W. B. C.

Papineau, Ill., Sept. 3.—Corn is damaged an average of 30% by drouth. Heavy soils suffered most; lighter, sandy soils least. Some sections have corn damaged 50%.—O. E. McCarty, Papineau Grain Co.

Pattonburg, Mo., Aug. 31.—We have had one of the best all round crops this territory has ever had; we expect to handle more corn than we probably ever handled before.—H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co., H. H. Green.

Farmingdale, Ill., Sept. 7.—Very dry here, need rain badly. Large acreage of beans, 75% to be harvested. Corn crop damaged materially. Large percentage of stored corn will be bought back by farmers.—Farmingdale Grain Co.

Denton, Neb., Sept. 6.—First beans here in history; acreage small so far, condition fair; wheat acreage will be same as last year; 50% of wheat sealed for loan on farms. Corn probably will make 20 bus.—Sullivan Grain Co.

Brookings, S. Dak., Sept. 7.—There has been no beans grown here until this year when there were a few small fields, all of which will be fed as hay. No changes in acreage except an about 15% increase in flax, a 10% decrease in barley and 5% decrease in oats. Yields in the community here average same as last year.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

Freeburg, Mo., Sept. 6.—No soybeans acreage worth while mentioning is raised here. Only a few scattered fields which are cut for hay. Korean and oats replace the soybeans. Wheat acreage was about the same as last year. The yield was much better. Corn acreage is about the same. The yield is just a little less than last year.—Producers Exchange, No. 280, Aug. F. Bauer, mgr.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The damage done to crops by recent floods in the Louisiana rice growing district was so extensive that sharp advances in the price of rice may result when the new crop begins to move, according to advices received by rice growers. Reports placed the estimated loss as high as 40 per cent of the Louisiana crop, which is the largest in the United States.—J. H. G.

Evansville, Ind.—A plentiful supply of red clover seed in the Tri-State seems assured as harvesting of the crop got under way during the last week in August. Yields of five bushels to the acre have been reported and two bushels to the acre is quite common. The drouth, while damaging other crops, proved a boon to the red clover crop on most farms in this section, grain men report. Prices are lower than in recent years.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Best corn prospects are in the northern belt and in middle and upper Mississippi Valley states. Reports from this area also, rather generally, discount some possible damage from frost since the crop is somewhat late. Due to irregularity of rainfall and soil types, harvest returns may be required to establish accurate final production. Indiana and Nebraska are the only corn belt states in which August rainfall was below normal. Montana and North Dakota were also below normal, especially the former. However, eastern Nebraska fared well and August rains in many sections of the central belt came too late in the month for best corn needs. Soybean production for 1940 is estimated at 88,239,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Beatrice, Neb., Sept. 5.—Sixty per cent of Gage County farmers signed statements to co-operate in the 1941 federal farm program before the August 31 deadline, County Chairman Frank Allington announced today. Only statements of intention to sow within allotted wheat acreages were required, he said. There were 1,950 AAA signers and 1,325 non-co-operators among Gage county's 3,950 farms.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Good rains and cooler weather halted serious damage being done to the corn crop in most sections west of the Mississippi River, as well as in northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. However, elsewhere in Illinois and throughout the Ohio Valley dryness continued past mid-August, causing a longer period of damage in those sections.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Hermiston, Ore.—Wheat samples taken show lighter test and more smut and dockage than usual. Of 432 samples in Walla Walla, Wash., district 175 graded smutty and 233 carried dockage. Out of 304 samples of soft white wheat, 158 showed smutty and 196 carrying foul dockage. At Pendleton 292 samples showed 59 with smut and 43 with foul dockage and 230 white wheat samples 46 were smutty and 30 carried foul dockage.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 7.—Several farmers have reported a vast improvement in corn, which at best will not be more than 75% to 80% of a crop and it is growing nicely with hopes of more corn being raised than earlier indicated, but it is very late and it will depend largely upon the delay in a heavy frost as to the quality. Many seem to think that a frost by the first of October will make a lot of soft corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., W. G. Haug.

Hutchinson, Kan.—From all indications, Kansas will produce one of the best grain sorghum crops harvested in a number of years, both from the standpoint of grain and forage. The crop suffered some during the dry and hot period in July, but the rains and cooler weather coming in August have greatly revived the crop to where it now promises an abundant supply of forage and grain.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

St. Anne, Ill., Sept. 3.—New oats average 39 lbs. in test weight. We have seen none testing less than 34 lbs. and load after load testing over 40 lbs. This community has turned to raising practically nothing but Columbia oats of both the red and gray varieties, and we've seen but one load of white oats this year. Yields from the Columbia oats run from 40 to 70 bus. per acre, compared with 20 and 25 bus. produced by white oats.—Andrew Kerr, Kerr Grain Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 29.—Recent rains over the Northwest States caught many sections at harvest time and considerable damage is reported to grain in the shocks or swaths in the fields. Some sections in northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota are so bad that the grain has started to sprout or rot, and some of it had to be plowed under. Cool and continuous cloudy, wet weather delayed threshing operations and several days of warm, sunny weather will be necessary to dry the grain. The damage is mostly confined to barley and flax, the last grains to be harvested. Drouth and heat have reduced the corn prospect in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other Eastern States, and have reduced the prospects further in the dry areas of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Rains have sustained the prospects in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 7.—Fall plowing for wheat is now progressing rapidly and growers are preparing an excellent seed bed. The corn crop, altho later than last year, is marching right along to maturity. In fields that were not damaged too severely by the drouth, we find the shocks drying up with the stalks still green, which is the perfect way for corn to mature. Last year at this time we were having sizzling temperatures of 93 degrees, which forced the maturity of the corn crop. While recent rains helped to fill out the grains that had already been formed, the corn prospect continues very uneven and spotted. Nubbins and poorly-filled ears are prevalent in many fields in areas that failed to receive moisture soon enough. Considerable ear worm damage is apparent as the season advances, also some heavy lodging in small areas caused by windstorms.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Bedford, Ind., Sept. 1.—Soybeans are mostly poor to fair in Lawrence and adjoining counties. Meadows and pastures are poor or dried up, altho showers have caused some to green. Corn in the lowlands has been greatly benefited by recent rains. Clover is being harvested for seed and the yield is fairly good. Many farmers are thru plowing for wheat and it is expected an average acreage will be sown.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3.—The rains came too late to repair drouth damage altho they will tend to fill out maturing corn. This year's crop is later than usual, with about 38 per cent of the crop expected to be safe from frost by Sept. 10 and 64 per cent by Sept. 20. Soybeans show improved color and growth as a result of the rains and cooler weather. Filling of pods has advanced materially. Rowed beans look particularly promising in the main commercial areas but many drilled fields are choked with weeds.—J. H. Jacobson, Acting Agri. Statistician.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 5.—In many areas in the northern part of the Red River Valley farmers got practically no grain. Some places the grasshoppers got it, and in others the drouth. However, in the Valley, the average yield would be about up to normal. In the areas where they got little or no grain, they are now hoping for a nice fall so the corn will mature, and for a cash crop they are relying on their potatoes. They are still cutting flax in some areas; and there is a lot of grain still standing unthreshed; the rainy weather lately has delayed threshing.—Clarence W. Turning.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—A feature of this year's wheat crop, both of winter and spring wheat, also in Canada as well as in the United States, is that, as the season progressed, estimates of production kept increasing, from seed time to harvest. Canada's total wheat crop is expected to be close to 515 million; which with a carry over of 300 million bushels gives a total supply of about 815 million bushels. Domestic requirements are about 125 million bushels. Soybean condition declined during August to about 75 per cent of normal, which compares with a condition of 90 per cent of normal a year ago; so that although the acreage is 14 per cent larger than last year, the prospect is for slightly smaller production. Crop last year was 87,400,000 bus. Prospect at present time is about 83 million bushels.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report of prospective production and conditions as of Sept. 1:

Spring Wheat				
Production of spring wheat in leading states is estimated as follows, in millions of bushels:				
	Sept. 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Final 1939	Avg. 1929-38
Durum—				
Minnesota	1	1	1	6
N. Dakota	28	27	28	22
S. Dakota	6	6	5	6
Other spring—				
Minnesota	30	23	19	18
N. Dakota	63	55	56	44
S. Dakota	18	17	13	15
Montana	41	36	35	25
Idaho	9	8	8	11
Washington	16	20	14	16

Corn				
Production of corn in states of largest yield is estimated as follows, in millions of bushels:				
	Sept. 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1940	Final 1939	Avg. 1929-38
Durum—				
Ohio	111	129	171	135
Indiana	130	154	213	152
Illinois	299	299	419	311
Minnesota	151	149	205	138
Iowa	423	392	504	394
Missouri	112	98	123	108
S. Dakota	51	40	47	49
Nebraska	99	75	82	150
Kansas	42	33	37	68
Oklahoma	38	38	27	33
Texas	94	92	73	76

For other crops the forecasts this month, a month ago and last year's production, were, in bushels:

Barley, 304,955,000, 289,812,000, and 276,298,000; rye, 37,452,000, 37,452,000, and 39,249,000; buckwheat, 5,707,000, 5,993,000, and 5,739,000; flaxseed, 30,662,000, 29,279,000, and 20,330,000; rice, 52,280,000, 55,071,000, and 52,306,000; grain sorghums, 125,793,000, 105,095,000, and 83,102,000; hay (tame), 84,125,000 tons, 83,383,000, and 75,726,000; beans (dry edible), 15,133,000 bags of 100 pounds, 14,649,000, and 13,962,000; soybeans (for beans), 85,509,000 bus., last month's figures unavailable, and 87,409,000.

Crop Estimates

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—Statisticians of Chicago grain firms announce the following estimated yields, in millions of bushels:

	Wheat			
	Spr.	Winter	All	Corn Oats
Snow	209	493	702	2,225 1,250
Murray	226	529	755	2,230 1,140
Cromwell	225	540	765	2,266 1,176
Donovan	220	525	745	2,245 1,155
Miller	196	517	713	2,329 1,145
Galvin	218	540	758	2,240 1,182
Sept. Aver.	216	524	740	2,256 1,158
Aug. Aver.	193	524	717	2,322 1,064

Northwestern Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 31.—Prices for our domestic flaxseed have been strong this week, at one time advancing to \$1.56 for the Minneapolis September future. This firmness has occurred in the face of the moving crop. On Monday, August 26, 873 cars of flax were received in Minneapolis and 204 in Duluth. This is an all time record for Minneapolis. The steady stretch of rain which occurred throughout the Northwest, however, slowed up arrivals and was one of the factors contributing to the strength in the market. The technical reason for strength in the market is the commission house buying for hedging purposes and speculative buying, together with some reports of damage to the unthreshed flaxseed. The longs are distinctly reluctant to giving up their options and will only sell when the market holds its head above the \$1.50 level.

The extent of damage done to the crop by the prolonged damp spell is hard to calculate. Flaxseed which is in the shock in the field if improperly protected will deteriorate. The oil content of the seed will not be lessened but the flax will not command as good a price. It will be easier to tell more about this situation a little later as the amount of field damaged seed now arriving at Minneapolis and Duluth is not large.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Soybean Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore		6,493		9,990
Chicago	244,000	153,000	325,000	77,000
Indianapolis	12,000	1,500	3,000	1,500
St. Louis			6,400	

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	1,819	1,417		
Chicago	1,231,000	1,070,000	89,000	188,000
Duluth	996,015	2,646,869	351,255	560,346
Ft. William	1,393,825	2,056,931	1,485,272	1,478,395
Ft. Worth	3,200			4,500
Hutchinson	13,750			
Indianapolis	10,500	9,000		1,500
Kansas City	48,000	49,600	11,200	6,400
Milwaukee	3,218,920	3,930,200	732,610	795,625
Minneapolis	9,011,700	12,853,700	2,636,700	3,461,000
Omaha	70,400	97,600	40,583	72,237
Peoria	358,860	273,300	130,200	148,400
Philadelphia	993	1,452	3,590	2,888
St. Louis	2,400	43,200	62,400	20,800
Superior	552,426	1,267,581	183,702	316,000
Wichita	2,600			

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	177,168	180,520	155,020	
Boston	1,000			
Chicago	8,620,000	4,026,000	7,008,000	5,560,000
Duluth	135,486	545,695	1,293,904	888,198
Ft. William			4,960	2,252
Ft. Worth	84,000	63,000	31,500	22,500
Indianapolis	1,311,000	1,063,000	949,000	1,179,000
Kansas City	706,500	384,000	163,500	454,500
Milwaukee	1,259,660	373,550	584,447	1,098,800
Minneapolis	762,000	73,500	216,000	820,500
New Orleans	153,397	313,271	90,000	121,500
Omaha	2,802,043	268,800	385,450	1,093,900
Peoria	1,493,700	2,417,900	455,450	596,000
Philadelphia	993	167,475	27,902	119,618
St. Louis	846,000	824,500	657,000	249,000
Superior	119,127	345,508	582,295	814,318

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Freeburg, Mo., Sept. 6.—Wheat is still all stored on the farms, except about 5% is sold.—Producers Exchange, No. 280, Aug. F. Bauer, manager.

Portland, Ore.—The Greek ship Evgenia Chandris is due at Portland Sept. 8 to load a full cargo of wheat for the United Kingdom for the account of the British cereals commission. Continental Grain is supplying the wheat. She will take 9,300 long tons.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—More than one hundred carloads of northwest soft wheat have been shipped either to the Great Lakes or the St. Lawrence River in the past thirty days. The wheat purchases were made for the English trade where a shortage of pastry flour grains exists.—F. K. H.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain shipments out of Buffalo on the State Barge Canal during August set a four-year high, a report by Terminal Harbor-master Delbert S. Gardinier showed. Eastbound barges took 96,819 tons of grain last month, more than at any time since September, 1936. Much of this grain went to the Cargill elevator in Albany and some to the state-operated elevator at Brooklyn, where storage rates are lower.—G. E. T.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 7.—Fairly liberal country offerings of corn, also the big movement underway from this time on will be sealed corn that is being turned over to the government in satisfaction of loans to growers. Part of this corn is being shipped to market, stored in country elevators or put away in steel storage bins. No disposition whatsoever on the part of growers to offer new crop corn, and offerings are bound to be considerably lighter than they have been in recent years at prevailing price level, as a large percentage of Illinois growers have complied with the farm program and are therefore eligible for the loan which, from present indications, will be 61 cents, compared with the loan rate of 57 cents on the 1939 crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	72,039	65,430		
Boston	17,100	15,850		
Chicago	2,902,000	3,147,000	1,951,000	1,828,000
Duluth	911,211	4,403,651	674,068	1,691,426
Ft. William	1,705,797	651,171	1,794,891	1,820,222
Ft. Worth	46,000	8,000	54,000	74,000
Indianapolis	1,178,000	542,000	534,000	384,000
Kansas City	82,000	184,000	30,000	60,000
Milwaukee	54,240	42,940	15,200	70,300
Minneapolis	6,662,250	9,405,000	3,222,000	3,303,000
New Orleans		9,414	10,000	7,731
Omaha	330,000	396,000	229,415	354,625
Peoria	351,000	448,000	133,800	244,200
Philadelphia	6,949	18,316	21,715	17,892
St. Louis	404,000	234,000	196,000	116,000
Superior	181,676	2,124,255	182,986	1,284,775
Wichita		4,500		

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	698,879	214,265	192,154	52,913
Boston	185,063		213,168	
Chicago	3,333,000	4,341,000	4,043,000	3,786,000
Duluth	12,327,792	10,984,864	6,463,801	6,271,261
Ft. Wm.	17,079,449	19,729,096	18,644,131	18,608,273
Ft. Worth	309,150	525,150	537,300	670,950
Hutchinson	691,200	724,850		
Indianap.	912,000	932,000	385,000	366,000
Kan. City	3,120,000	3,092,800	3,546,290	4,499,375
Milwaukee	563,646	522,060	521,360	1,621,302
Minneapolis	23,553,000	19,626,000	2,550,000	3,601,500
New Orleans		1,867,837	20,000	1,246,744
Omaha	1,102,265	2,037,057	926,800	1,002,400
Peoria	333,200	200,674	182,000	260,074
Philadel.	98,562	161,505	420,197	83,547
St. Louis	1,293,000	2,356,000	1,699,500	2,061,000
Superior	4,703,961	6,683,831	3,234,301	2,508,176
Wichita	687,000	1,550,500	597,000	834,000

Duluth, Minn.—Several large cargoes of Canadian wheat held in bond here were taken out recently but with new arrivals coming forward on a large scale holdings are increasing instead of decreasing. There is now held in local elevators 3,298,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond with expectation for about 5,000,000 bus. more to move in here. If shipping operations do not pick up more rapidly in volume elevators will be cramped for space to handle new domestic arrivals.—F. G. C.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 7.—Practically no wheat moving although prices to the farmers are almost equal to the government loan. Altho there is no farm movement of wheat there is also no demand from the mills, most of them being pretty well filled and flour demand being slow. We have a very nice stock of fine 36-lb. to 38-lb. white oats which we are compelled to keep for the reason they can not be sold into the Eastern and Southern markets on a favorable basis.—Goodrich Bros. Co., W. G. Haug.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7.—According to our figures, 8,900,000 net bushels of seed have been marketed at Minneapolis and Duluth from the new crop up to Sept. 1. If we figure 5,000,000 bus. of seed marketed outside of the Northwest we arrive at a total of 13,900,000 bus. marketed. Taking an estimated production of 28,000,000 bus. and deducting from it 3,000,000 bus. for seed requirements and 1,000,000 bus. for disappearance leaves barely 10,000,000 bus. of flaxseed for marketing in the Northwest from the present crop from Sept. 1.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts the first week of September totaled 5,492,000 bus. against shipments of 3,245,000 bus., increasing stocks by 2,247,000 bus. with stocks standing September 6 at 33,691,000 bus. compared with 29,716,000 bus. in 1939. Grain receipts for the month of August fell away under last year's movement in the same period by nearly 4,000 bus., while shipments were only 394,000 bus. apart in favor of 1939 withdrawals. The inrush has been at a rapid pace but it is generally believed that the peak of the movement has been passed and that a more normal run will now be on. Wheat covered about 76% of the in and out movement. Total arrivals for August reached 16,191,698 bus. against 20,150,629 bus. last year. Shipments ran 9,156,694 bus. last month compared with 9,551,262 bus. a year ago.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 29.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 23 increased 8,306,812 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 184,611,339 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. The amount in store was reported as 292,874,536 bus. compared with 284,567,724 bus. for the preceding week and 108,263,197 bus. for the week of Aug. 25, 1939. Wheat receipts in the prairie provinces for the week ending Aug. 23, amounted to 11,453,630 bus., an increase of 6,973,062 bus. over the revised figure of the preceding week when 4,480,568 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 16,907,147 bus. Marketings in the three prairie provinces for the three weeks from Aug. 1 to Aug. 23, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 5,306,521 (14,016,564); Saskatchewan 8,967,183 (7,634,917); Alberta 4,068,219 (4,659,618) bus. For the three weeks ending Aug. 23, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 18,341,923 and 26,311,099 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	17,306	11,074		
Boston	1,100	1,900		
Chicago	138,000	421,000	79,000	112,000
Duluth	255,117	769,002	131,641	884,343
Ft. William	440,503	222,211	194,885	
Ft. Worth	3,000	1,500		9,000
Indianapolis	4,500	39,000	33,000	42,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	7,500	1,500
Milwaukee	6,040	21,225	41,925	5,020
Minneapolis	1,390,500	2,511,000	495,000	396,000
Omaha	71,669	46,200	95,471	62,355
Peoria	39,600	63,600	2,400	2,400
Philadelphia	7,128	14,123	4,955	5,083
St. Louis	49,500	27,000	46,500	28,500
Superior	99,203	619,190	394,583	736,794

The National Association at Louisville, Ky.

Plans are virtually completed for the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 14 and 15. Some preliminary conferences, of interest to special groups, are scheduled in Louisville on Oct. 13. National and international development make this meeting one of the most important in the history of the National Ass'n.

The Louisville host committee, under the leadership of Director Rees Dickson, has prepared an interesting entertainment program, featured by the Kentucky Horse Show on the afternoon of Monday, Oct. 14, at the famous Rock Creek Riding Club. Horses will be provided for a special contest in riding for members of the National Ass'n if entries are received by Oct. 1.

As usual, various groups will meet at the time of the convention. The secretaries of grain and feed associations affiliated with the National Association, will have a special conference on Oct. 13. There will be an important grain grading school on the 13th, with a special program lasting throughout the day. Chief inspectors and weighmasters national ass'ns will meet again. The National Grain Trade Council will hold its luncheon on Monday noon with J. M. Mehl, newly appointed chief of CEA, as guest of honor.

Group meetings will devote their discussions to special subjects. One of the most important of these sessions will be on Monday evening, when members will consider the government's uniform storage contract and related matters. Another group meeting on Monday morning will be devoted to a discussion of the wages and hours problems. Uniform grades, transportation problems, and feed trade matters will be discussed in separate sessions.

Some of the speakers at the convention will be: President E. H. Sexauer, of Brookings, S. Dak., who will deliver the opening and "key-note" address; J. F. Leahy, president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and president of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n; Herman Fakler, vice-president of the Millers National Federation and representative in Washington, D. C., of that organization; Harold Stein, an official of the Wages-Hours Division of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Wilder, chairman of the Country Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n; David Steenbergh, prominent in the field of feed trade and sponsor of "Feed Week"; M. R. Glaser of Chicago, representing the Grain Institute in Chicago; I. J. Strommes of Sacramento, Calif., and manager of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n; J. M. Mehl, chief of Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C. Louisville has invited a prominent railroad executive to be speaker at the annual banquet, but his acceptance has not yet been received. One other speaker will represent the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, on the Monday evening program.

Here is the Louisville program in condensed form:

OCTOBER 13—9:00 a. m., Grain Grading school; 9:30 a. m., Secretaries' session; 12:00 noon, Secretaries' luncheon; 1:30 p. m., Grading school, afternoon session; 2:00 p. m., Secretaries, afternoon session; 4:00 p. m., Informal reception for visiting ladies, at Brown Hotel; 5:00 p. m., Business meeting, Board of Directors, National Ass'n; 6:30 p. m., Annual dinner, directors, officers and past-presidents of the National Ass'n.

OCTOBER 14—8:30 a. m., Meeting, Nominations and Resolutions committees; 8:30 a. m., Breakfast, secretaries' group; 10:00 a. m., General Convention Session; Welcoming address by the Hon. Joseph D. Scholtz, mayor of Louisville; Response, by H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.; President's annual address, E. H. Sexauer; 11:00 a. m., Series of group meetings: Transportation, including a discussion of barge line and truck competition. E. H. LaBudde, presiding; discussions led by Merle Grover of St. Louis, Lee Early of Cincinnati, O., and I. J. Strommes of Sacramento, Calif. Wages-Hours problems. Vice-Pres-

ident S. L. Rice, presiding. Discussions led by Harold Stein of Washington, D. C., Herman Fakler of Washington, D. C., and R. B. Bowden of St. Louis, Mo. Uniform Grades. A conference under the direction of the Uniform Grades Committee, Clyde Williams, chairman. E. J. Murphy, chief of the Grain Standards Division, Washington, D. C., will take part in the discussions; grading of soybeans to be a principle topic; 12:00 noon, Luncheon under auspices of the National Grain Trade Council, Chairman F. P. Hefelfinger of Minneapolis, presiding. J. M. Mehl, chief of Commodity Exchange Administration, will be honor guest at the luncheon; 1:30 p. m., Kentucky Horse Show, at the Rock Creek Riding Club, for men and women registered at the convention. Special refreshments to be served. Transportation from the hotel will be provided; 7:30 p. m., Theater party for visiting women, at Loew's; 7:30 p. m., Evening Convention Session. A discussion of the Government's Uniform Storage Contract, and related subjects. President Sexauer presiding. Representatives of the terminal elevator group, country elevator group, and commission merchants, will discuss government relationships. Visiting members will especially be asked to give their ideas of changes needed in the contract for 1941.

OCTOBER 15—8:30 a. m., Nominations and Resolutions Committees meet; 8:30 a. m., Secretaries of associations meet at breakfast; 10:00 a. m., General Convention Session. (A) Feed Men's Review. E. C. Dreyer, St. Louis, presiding; "Feed Week," D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis.; "National Legislation," Herman Fakler, Washington, D. C.; "Institute," M. R. Glaser, Chicago; "The Commission Merchants Look at Trade Problems," by J. F. Leahy, Kansas City; (B) Business Session, National Ass'n; Proposed changes in by-laws; Report, Resolutions committee; Report, Nominations committee; Election of officers and directors; 12:00 noon, Luncheon for newly elected members of Board of Directors; 1:00 p. m., Sightseeing tour, for visiting women, and for visiting men who do not care to play golf; 1:00 p. m., Annual golf tournament; Audubon Club; 7:00 p. m., Annual banquet, entertainment and dance.

You Will Attend Grain Grading School Oct. 13

The Grain Grading School whose sessions have attracted many dealers in the past is again to be a feature of the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. This school will be held in the roof garden of the Brown hotel in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 13. The school starts at 9 o'clock in the morning and will consist of both morning and afternoon sessions.

The school will be under the direction of licensed grain inspectors, U. S. Dept. of Agri. supervisors, Extension Service members, and faculty members of the University of Kentucky and Purdue University. Immediate local management is in the hands of J. W. Wesson, Federal Bldg., Louisville. Persons wishing to take part in the school work should write Mr. Wesson.

Some of the program events will be:

Kodachrome slides illustrating kernel characteristics, presented by Willis B. Combs, Extension specialist, Chicago.

"Onions, Garlic and Smut in Wheat, and their Control," by Prof. C. E. Skiver, Purdue University.

"Wheat Grades and Analysis of Wheat Samples," under the direction of H. P. English, grain supervisor, Chicago.

"Corn Grades and Analysis of Samples," directed by C. A. Russell, district supervisor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Demonstration of grain grading equipment, by J. W. Wesson, Louisville.

"Insects Injuries to Stored Grain, and Their Control," by Dr. W. A. Price, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Kentucky.

Oats grades and analysis of samples, led by J. W. Wesson.

Soybean grades and analysis of samples, led by William L. Ingles, Board of Review, Chicago.

Men taking part in the school work should bring a pair of small tweezers for picking grain. Supervisors, inspectors and college specialists will be on hand at all times to help students with their grain analysis work.

Cash Grain Commission Men Will Meet

The Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants' Ass'ns will hold its annual meeting in Louisville on Oct. 14 in connection with the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The commission men's group will first meet at breakfast on the morning of the 14th, in the Brown Hotel at Louisville. President J. F. Leahy of Kansas City will preside. Other officers include Vice-presidents B. F. Benson of Minneapolis and Lowell Hoyt of Chicago. B. O. Holmquist of Omaha is secretary-treasurer of the federation.

Word has been received by the National Association that two other prominent organizations have definitely scheduled their annual meetings during the National Association's convention at Louisville. These are the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n and the Weighmasters National Ass'n.

The commission men will have problems of unusual importance to discuss, including the problem of competition from government agencies now handling grain. President Leahy of the commission men's group, also is president of the Kansas City Board of Trade. He also will be one of the leading speakers on the National Ass'n's general program.

A complaint against The Thomas Page Mill Co., Inc., Topeka, Kan., a miller and distributor of flour, and Piedmont Wholesale Grocery Co., Piedmont, Mo., by the Federal Trade Commission alleges violation of the brokerage provision of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Special Subjects Will Be Discussed at Group Meetings

Barge competition in the field of transportation and its effect upon the grain and feed business, will be discussed at a group meeting in Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 14, as part of the annual program of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. This will be one of three group meetings held at 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, Oct. 14.

E. E. LaBudde, Milwaukee, is chairman of the National Ass'n's Transportation Committee, and will preside at this group meeting. Members of a special committee are preparing a report on barge competition, pro and con, these committee members being Lee Early of the Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O., and Merle Grover, Fox Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo. On this same program it is probable that I. J. Strommes of Sacramento, Calif., will report on trucking competition on the Pacific Coast.

Another group meeting with strong interest but with less controversial character, will be a conference on uniform grades, at the same hour on Monday. Clyde Williams, Minneapolis, chairman of the Uniform Grades Committee, is asked to preside at this conference, where the principal subject will be the soybean grades newly established. E. J. Murphy, chief of the Grain Standards Division in Washington, D. C., will take part in this discussion.

Wages and hours problems will be reviewed at a group meeting during the same Monday morning. Harold Stein, assistant hearings chief, Washington, D. C., will attend to help in the questions-and-answers period. Herman Fakler, Washington representative of the Millers National Federation, and R. B. Bowden of the National Ass'n, will take part in the discussion. Members are asked to bring their questions to this meeting so that discussions may center as much as possible around definite topics.

1940 Spring Wheat of High Quality

The 1940 spring wheat crop is of better than average quality if first inspections, as reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service prove representative of the entire crop. While movement of the crop was somewhat later than usual, nearly 4,000 cars of Hard Red Spring Wheat were received at Minneapolis, Duluth and other spring wheat terminals during the first half of August.

Of these receipts, 60 percent graded No. 1 or No. 1 Heavy against only 45 percent for the corresponding period last season and the 6-year (1934-39) seasonal (August through October) average of 27 percent. Thirty-seven percent graded No. 2 and No. 3 making a total of 97 percent graded No. 3 or better against the 6-year seasonal average of 64 percent. About an average percentage of the inspections of Hard Red Spring Wheat classed as Dark Northern and Northern Spring with 97 percent Dark Northern and 3 percent Northern Spring.

Inspections of Durum wheat were very small during the first 15 days of August, but of the 239 cars inspected—principally at Minneapolis—84 percent, or the same as last season, graded No. 2 or better against the 6-year seasonal average of 72 percent. Only 92 percent of these inspections classed as Hard Amber Durum and 7 percent Amber Durum compared with 95 percent and 4 percent for the same period last season and with the 6-year seasonal average of 97 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

August inspections of Winter wheat confirmed the generally high quality indicated by the July inspections. While a slightly smaller percentage of the receipts of Hard Winter wheat inspected during the first half of August graded No. 2 or better as compared with the July inspections, 71 percent of the receipts inspected from the first of July to the middle of August graded No. 1 and No. 2 this season compared with 57 percent for the corresponding period last season and a 6-year seasonal (July-September) average of 58 percent. Seventy-five percent of the Soft Red Winter inspected in middle western and eastern markets graded No. 2 or better to Aug. 15 this season compared with only 44 percent for the same period last year and with the average of 50 percent. Smaller quantities of White wheats are grading No. 1 this season compared with last year but the quality appears to be nearly up to average.

Inspections of barley to the middle of August showed 68 percent classed as Malting Barley



R. E. Wright, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Death of Robert Wright

Robert Ely Wright passed away recently at Geneva, Ill., aged 71 years.

Born near St. Louis, Mo., he started in the grain business at an early age and later moved to Minneapolis, Minn.

In 1908 he removed to Winnipeg, Man., where he was associated with Randall, Gee & Mitchell for 25 years, becoming vice president, and resigning in 1925 because of ill health.

Since 1928 he has been with McCabe Bros. Grain Co., having charge of the terminal department until he retired in January, 1940. He was interested in sports, himself an ardent golfer and a champion revolver shot.

against 50 percent for the same period last season and the 6-year seasonal average of only 30 percent; 56 percent graded No. 2 or better during the 45-day period compared with 36 percent last season and the average of 24 percent. The quality of Western Barley appears to be slightly lower than last season but about equal to the 6-year average.

Over 50 percent of the oats inspected to Aug. 15 graded heavy or extra heavy this year compared with only 17 percent during the same period last year and a 6-year seasonal average of only 11 percent. Nearly 60 percent of the inspected receipts during July and the first half of August graded No. 2 or better compared with the average of 36 percent.

Death of A. G. Wegener

Arnold G. Wegener, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1900 and until his retirement two years ago, died Sept. 5, aged 68 years.

Born in Minnesota he went to Chicago and started as office boy for the grain firm of W. F. Johnson & Co. in 1890. Later he represented Montague & Co. and the Updike Commission Co. on the floor of the Board of Trade. In 1919 he formed the firm of Wegener Bros., with his brother, Geo. A. Wegener, who survives him.

Harry Sawyer Passes On

After a 2-weeks' illness due to heart trouble Harry R. Sawyer passed away Sept. 7 at Champaign, Ill., aged 66 years.

He was born at Cornell, Ill., and his long career as traveling grain solicitor began with Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Chicago. In 1909 he went with J. H. Dole & Co. with whom he continued for 28 years. After severing his connection with Daniel F. Rice & Co. he formed the firm of Sawyer & Rising at Champaign, and became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1939.



Harry R. Sawyer, Champaign, Ill., Deceased

Farmers Prefer to Sell Corn in the Crib

By OBSERVER

Operation of trucks by operators of portable shelling rigs is probably a natural expansion of the corn shelling service that saved the farmer the trouble of delivering his grain to the elevator, or providing bin room on the farm for storing it.

Probably it is only another expansion of service that has led Harold Adam, a Paris, Ill., operator of shellers and trucks and owner of a filling station, to buy corn in farm cribs, then shell it, haul it, and sell it to whatever elevator, corn industry or foreign trucker that will pay him the most money for it.

Scouring the country, he buys ear corn from farmers in farm cribs, then he sends out his sheller and one or more of his three trucks. The trucks take the shelled corn to feed stores, feed mills, corn industries and larger elevators who buy it on a delivered basis, their weights.

A part of the business is done with foreign truckers, fellows who haul citrus fruits up from Florida, or deliver other southern products to northern markets. Such a trucker buys gasoline from the Adam pumps, and is delivered his load of shelled corn direct from the sheller, on the farm where Adam has made his latest purchase.

Another part of the business is sale of shelled corn direct to feeders in the nearby consuming areas. Adam trucks or hired trucks usually make these deliveries.

Harold Adam, however, with an ambition to install a large truck scale of his own, has not matched the efforts of Albert Rogers at Brocton. Rogers has made the next logical step. He has erected a small elevator with a large dump and a fast leg. If Rogers has no nearby profitable market he dumps his grain in this elevator and loads it direct into cars for shipment.

Farmers appear to have taken kindly to the additional service. "Today," says E. W. Van Zant, manager of the Van Zant line of elevators out of Paris, "when a farmer looks at our posted price, he wants to know whether that price applies to corn delivered or corn on the farm."

Ottawa, Ont.—An advisory com'te to the Canadian Wheat Board has been appointed, composed of leading grain elevator, mill, shipping, producer, and consumer interests in Canada.



Arnold G. Wegener, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Gov't Buys More Bins for Corn

Bids on steel bins to hold 60,000,000 bus. of corn were taken recently by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and early in September contracts were let for 13,701 bins.

The C.C.C. will distribute the bins as follows: Illinois, 3,000; Iowa, 6,781; Minnesota, 1,500; Missouri, 200; Nebraska, 1,500 and South Dakota 720.

Their cost is \$2,301,548 and their capacity 37,403,730 bus.

The government's holdings of cash corn increased 19,000,000 bus. during the 45 days since July 1, standing at 110,000,000 bus. Aug. 15. The quantity sealed under loan in farm cribs the same time decreased 27,000,000 bus., to about 408,000,000 bus. Of the 518,000,000 bus. thus under government control nearly 500,000,000 bus. will be held off the market on Oct. 1.

With the additional bins the C.C.C.'s steel bin storage capacity is increased to 114,000,000 bus.

Instead of filling bins first the C.C.C. has changed its policy to use country and terminal elevators first and reserve the steel bins for overflow storage.

The 1937 corn now under loan must be redeemed or delivered to the C.C.C. The 1938 and 1939 corn may be resealed for one or two years. On a 2-year loan the government allows a 57-cent loan plus a 10-cent storage allowance, or 67 cents. For one year loans the allowance is 57 cents plus 5 cents for storage. On 1937 and 1938 corn the storage allowance was 7 cents per bushel for the year.

Almost four million bushels of corn placed in steel bins in the fall of 1939 have since been sold at the loan rate plus accrued charges, a total of about 65 cents per bushel.

Officials said a year of experience with steel bin storage has shown that ear corn which has been stored at least a year in cribs before shelling, can be placed in steel bins and kept for a longer period without deterioration. Less than four-tenths of 1 per cent of the corn stored in steel bins a year ago has been removed from bins because of damage or threatened damage. Even better results are expected this year, as a result of last year's experience with corn stored in bins and certain improvements in bin specifications.

Of the approximately 302 million bushels of 1939 corn originally placed under loan, 31 million bushels have been redeemed by farmers and 271 million bushels remain under loan. Of the 143 million bushels of 1938 corn which was resealed on farms in 1939, about 23 million bushels

have been redeemed and 120 million bushels remain under seal on farms.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act the loan rate can not be established until Nov. 15. A loan is permissible if on Nov. 15 the market price of corn is below 75 per cent of parity, or if the prospective crop is above normal consumption and exports. The U.S.D.A. said Aug. 30 that present conditions indicated a 1940-41 loan rate on corn of about 61 cents per bushel, or 4 cents higher than the 1939-40 rate.

Contracts for the steel bins were awarded to the following: Butler Manufacturing Co., 10,000 bins; Columbian Steel Tank Co., 1,501; A. N. Eaton, Metal Products Co., 1,500, and Beatrice Steel Tank Co., 700.

War May Affect Soybean Processors

Maintenance of the domestic soybean industry at its present high level of production may be seriously affected by the European war, said E. F. (Soybean) Johnson, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, first speaker on the 20th annual convention program of the American Soybean Ass'n, which met this year at Dearborn, Mich., Aug. 19 and 20.

"If the war continues with blockade on both sides," Johnson said, "present exports of soybean oil and meal will be impossible. In addition, Latin America, with its foreign market

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the two past weeks have been as follows:

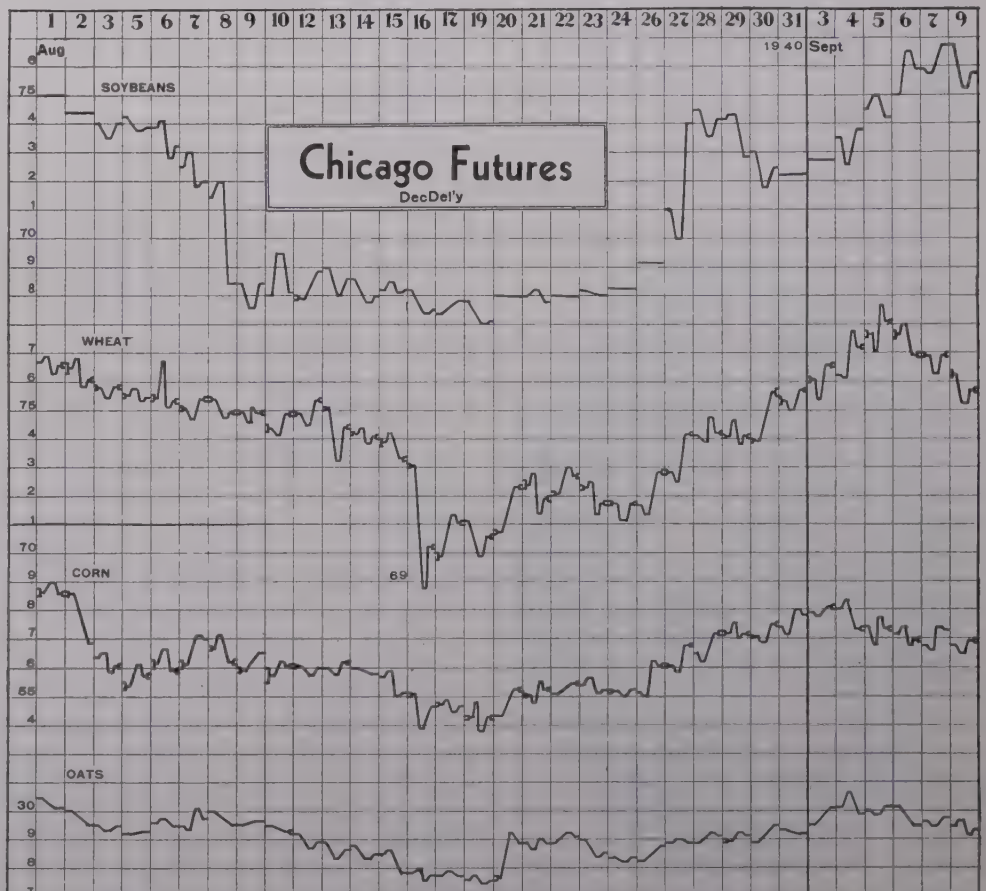
	Option		Aug. 28		Aug. 29		Aug. 30		Sept. 3		Sept. 4		Sept. 5		Sept. 6		Sept. 7		Sept. 9		Sept. 10	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat																						
Chicago	110½	68¾	74½	74	75½	75	76½	76	77½	77	78	76½	76	76½	76	76½	76	75½	75	76½	76	76½
Winnipeg	79½	74½	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74	74½	74
Minneapolis	84½	66½	73½	72½	74½	74	74½	74	75½	75	76½	76	76½	76	76½	76	76½	76	76½	76	76½	76
Kansas City	80½	62½	69½	68½	70½	70	70½	70	71½	71	72½	72	72½	72	72½	72	71½	71	70½	70	71½	71
Duluth, durum	74	63	66½	66	68½	67½	67½	67	68½	68	69½	69	69½	69	69½	69	68½	68	68½	68	68½	68
Milwaukee	83½	68½	74½	74	75½	75	76½	76	77½	77	78½	78	77½	77	77½	77	76½	76	75½	75	76½	76
Corn																						
Chicago	67½	53½	57½	57½	57½	57	57½	58	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	57½	56½	56½	55½	55½	57
Kansas City	57½	51	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Milwaukee	60½	53½	57½	57½	57½	57	57½	58	57½	57½	57½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	57½	56½	56½	55½	55½	57
Oats																						
Chicago	34½	27½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Winnipeg	29½	25½	26½	26½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Minneapolis	31	24½	26½	26½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Milwaukee	34½	27½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Rye																						
Chicago	50½	38½	42	41½	42	41½	42	42½	42½	43½	43	44	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43	43½	43	43½	43½
Minneapolis	46½	36½	40½	39½	40	39½	40	40½	40½	41½	41	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Winnipeg	48½	39½	43½	42½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	44½	44	45½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Barley																						
Minneapolis	38	33½	33½	33	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	36½	36	37	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Winnipeg	38½	30½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33	34	34	34	34	34	34	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Soybeans																						
Chicago	76½	67	74½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	73½	73½	74½	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Canada Exchange	.....	.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Apr. 6	98,360	40,703	13,316	15,388	6,434
Apr. 13	103,489	39,872	12,989	15,911	6,377
Apr. 20	114,612	37,897	12,949	17,090	6,137
Apr. 27	124,422	34,933	12,675	18,379	5,781
May 4	128,045	31,613	12,601	17,875	5,172
May 9	129,259	32,035	12,006	18,469	4,809
May 11	124,526	30,967	11,493	18,454	4,629
May 18	87,599	27,004	9,202	16,565	3,105
May 25	76,840	24,507	8,514	16,200	2,583
June 1	74,848	23,935	7,209	16,262	2,388
June 8	70,025	23,292	6,831	16,190	2,388
June 15	67,184	23,456	6,339	15,823	2,170
June 22	66,555	23,493	6,818	15,817	2,121
June 29	65,468	22,290	7,087	15,836	2,224
July 6	68,804	22,335	7,643	15,164	1,802
July 13	76,482	21,943	8,296	15,303	1,810
July 20	79,485	20,683	8,474	15,805	1,732
July 27	79,178	21,409	9,075	16,330	1,827
Aug. 3	80,359	22,134	9,571	16,427	1,778
Aug. 10	82,082	22,982	10,061	16,734	2,390
Aug. 17	80,492	22,585	10,131	16,515	2,781
Aug. 24	77,884	22,927	10,164	16,075	2,906
Aug. 31	70,137	22,470	10,403	15,469	2,963
Sept. 7	60,516	22,779	10,560	14,290	3,010

*High, 1940. †No trade.



cut off, is attempting to ship cotton seed and other competitive products to us."

The soybean is the magician of the vegetable world, and it may be used for production of such diverse products as salted nuts, a cloth substitute for wool, and plastic doors and window frames, said Johnson, but fully 95 per cent of the soybeans entering commercial channels are still processed into soybean oil meal for feed, and soybean oil for the myriad uses to which vegetable oils are put.

Top soybean producers and farm chemurgic authorities appeared on the convention program.

Annual Establishment of Argentine Grades

In North America the grades of grain are fixed and do not change from year to year, altho the great bulk of the wheat or corn crops may fall into the No. 2 classification one year and into the No. 3 grades the following year.

In South America, however, it is recognized that it is more convenient to sell the crop for what it is and thus it becomes important to know at the earliest moment what is the fair average quality of the harvest.

The duty to determine the quality of the crop devolves upon the Argentine National Grain and Elevator Commission, an autonomous government institution created by law and appointed Aug. 4, 1936. Other functions of the Commission, known as Conagranel, are to supervise the domestic and export trade, institute fixed grain standards, certify the commercial and industrial quality of the grain production and grain exports, encourage bulk handling and to operate the government grain elevators now under construction.

For the following description of the procedure and the photographs reproduced herewith

we are indebted to Alberto J. Astort, chief of Division Contralor del Comercio and Investigaciones Economicas, of the Commission.

The management of the Commission is entrusted to a board of directors which is constituted by one president and one member representing the executive power; one member representing the agricultural cooperative societies; one member representing the associations of agricultural producers, and one member in representation of the miller, all of which are nominated by the interested trades and submitted to the approval of the executive power.

The lack of an official supervision of the grain trade, coupled with the empirical basis on which commercial transactions were performed prior to the sanction of this law, which did not take into account factors of quality excepting natural weight, have been responsible for the prevailing insufficiency of technical information as regards the condition of the Argentine production, a deficiency which is gradually being overcome by the Commission.

Considering their number and the diversity of their origin, the samples of grain submitted to the Commission by the producers, for the formation of the annual official standards thru which the grain sales transactions are settled, represent a valuable material to establish accurately the quality of the annual grain production.

During the month of December of each year a set of empty sample bags is forwarded to the producers registered with the National Grain and Elevator Commission, in order that they may submit representative samples of their crop. A questionnaire is printed on one side of these sample bags, which has to be filled by the producers and includes the following data: name of the producer; whether owner or tenant; name of the variety submitted; number of hectares sown; whether his crops have been harvested with combine or threshing machine,

amount of grain harvested in terms of bags and in terms of metric quintals.

The classification of samples, by zones, according to the statutory bases established by Decree No. 72,546, of December 11, 1935, constitutes the initial stage of the process.

Once the samples have been classified by zones, their natural weight is determined by means of the Schopper Scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ liter capacity. This factor is of a great importance in the marketing of wheats and is highly appreciated both by buyers and millers, since as a rule, the natural weight of the wheat is directly related to flour yield. Moreover, the natural weight, expressed in kilos per hectoliter, is also one of the main factors considered both for the determination of the grades established by the statutory bases as for the formation of the annual official standards.

The typification of the wheat, that is, its classification into "duro" (hard), "semi-duro" (semi-hard), and "blando" (soft) types, is made on a varietal basis, which determination is carried out by the Commission upon the samples submitted by the producers, the type being then established accordingly.

A card is filled by the Commission, on which natural weight (in kilos per hectoliter), type, and grade of the sample are stated, this card being sent to the producer within four days from the submission of said sample.

The information contained in the above mentioned card enables the producer to determine, by means of the price quotations daily broadcasted as well as by grain prices appearing in newspapers, the approximate value of his grain.

Subsequently, the samples are analyzed both for commercial and industrial quality.

The Commercial Quality Laboratory determines all those physical factors influencing the quality of the grain, such as: natural weight, in kilos per hectoliter, impurities, broken, and



UPPER left: Inspector from the Commission showing a Producer How to Sample his Grain. Upper right: Typification Department, determining Type and Grade of Samples.

LOWER left: Part of Industrial Quality Laboratory where Physical and Chemical Factors of the Grain are Determined. Lower right: Classified Samples used for the Formation of the Official Standards, by the Argentine National Grain and Elevator Commission, Buenos Aires.

damaged kernels, for wheat; impurities and different damages for linseed; and broken and damaged kernels, for maize.

Those physical and chemical characteristics of the grain which are not detected thru the simple visual examination performed in the above mentioned laboratory, are determined in the Industrial Quality Laboratory. Among the principal factors determined in this laboratory, the following are included: for wheat, moisture and protein content, wet and dry gluten, and quality of the protein which is the prime factor determining the type; for maize, moisture content; and for linseed oil, oil content and iodine number.

Shipments Inferior Grain Will Be Held at Duluth

By F.G.C.

The following rule is in effect by the grain inspection department regulations:

If after a car of grain has been sampled and inspected, it is discovered on arrival at a public terminal elevator that such car contains distinctly inferior grain of excessive dockage; or that in the warehouseman's opinion, it is loaded in such a manner that fair and representative sample could not be drawn, he may call a qualified employee of the inspection department, designated by the chief deputy inspector, who shall determine whether the car should be run for grade or run into a special bin and sealed under the protection of the inspection department until such time as a run sample can be taken. The warehouseman must obtain the consent of the consignor or his agent before the car is unloaded.

"All run samples shall be taken by both state and federal samplers. The regular inspection charge will be made on all run samples and charged to the warehouse ordering the run."

Canada Has a Test for Melilot Tainted Wheat

Discovering that coumarin and melilotic acid are the compounds responsible for a sweet clover taint in wheat, and that these compounds can be measured chemically by a delicate color reaction, the Canadian Grain Research Laboratory set out to find a definite color measure to check the melilot taint that is sometimes found present in wheat.

A method has been developed. Its essential features are described as follows: One pound of ground wheat is extracted with diethyl ether in a Soxhlet apparatus for 3 hours. The ether is driven off and the extract is then steam distilled after adding 20 ml. of 0.05 N sulphuric acid. An aliquot part of the distillate is then coupled with diazotized p-nitroaniline, the pH being controlled at 10.1 with sodium carbonate solution.

The measure has not proved entirely satisfactory for all purposes, and the technique is expected to undergo further change. The wheat extracts give an orange-red color instead of a crimson red color such as is given by coumarin and melilotic acid, due to some interfering substance presumed to be flavonols.

However, the difficulty of obtaining a color match between the orange-red colors given by wheat extracts, and the crimson red color given by pure coumarin, was overcome by setting up a series of inorganic color standards which duplicate the colors given by artificially tainted wheats of known coumarin content.

The Canadian Wheat Board has issued an order eliminating the quota on farmers' marketing of barley. It is no longer necessary for farmers to have barley deliveries reported in permit books, the board stated. The quota first was set at 5 bus. per seeded acre Aug. 7, then increased to 10 bus. Aug. 26 as the result of an improved demand in eastern Canada. Quotas on deliveries of wheat remain at 5 bus. per seeded acre and are not interchangeable.

Washington News

The F.C.I.C. by Sept. 1 had issued 335,000 insurance policies to growers on their 1941 wheat crop. A year ago 305,000 policies were issued. Up to Aug. 22 the farmers had insured 5,219,431 acres of wheat, paying in premiums 6,304,729 bus.

The President's request for a \$500,000,000 fund for orderly marketing of western hemisphere products was described by a minority of the senate banking committee Sept. 7 as "a graniose plan to control the world price of commodities produced in North and South America"; altho some members of the committee declared loans to Latin-American nations would be futile, unwise and wasteful the committee approved the proposal by 8 to 6. Early action by the Senate is expected.

Unfair discrimination in the corn loan is charged by many farmers. Co-operating farmers borrowed 57 cents and bought back the corn to feed at 51 cents per bushel, the government taking off the interest as well as the 6 cents. A co-operator would take the money obtained on the loan and use it to buy unsealed corn from his neighbor at about 40 cents for feeding. Later when non-co-operators had to buy corn they had to pay a much higher price because the government was holding back the corn.

Mysterious Causes of Elevator Fires

A risk in Arthur, N. Dak., reported a couple of mysterious fires. We offered many possible solutions but investigation eliminated all of them, so we had Kenneth Thompson call, and he discovered a most unusual situation.

A fairly heavy conduit was loosely fastened to sidewalls with metal clips. Vibration, probably from a grinder, caused friction between the conduit and the clips and sufficient heat was generated to ignite dust. This dust dropped to the floor and started the fires.

A Casselton elevator likewise had mysterious fires. Careful investigation suggested a motor was one cause but apparently it was operating satisfactorily. Nevertheless, the end bells were pulled, and it was found that there was friction between one of them and the pulley. Occasionally, particles of dust would be ignited by this friction which in turn started the fires.

Other mysterious fires had started in the boot. So far, Kenneth Thompson hasn't definitely established the cause but he suspects the boot is insulated from the boot tank, and that static generated by the elevator belt is arcing to ground through the tank. A permanent ground between the two will soon tell if this is correct. —The Bulletin.

Fireproof Annex Added to Elevator at Lacon, Ill.

Before the coming of the railroads in 1834, the rivers and creeks of the Mississippi Valley offered the only means of transporting grain to market other than the pioneers' oxcart.

For the next hundred years the steam railroad hauled most of the farmers' surplus crops to market and now water transportation is regaining its popularity, elevators are being erected all along the navigable streams of the Mississippi Valley and modern barges of shallow draft are carrying much of the surplus grain to market at a greatly reduced cost for transportation. The rapid increase in barge shipments has necessitated the building of storage annexes to many of the elevators along the canals and rivers and the provision of improved barges.

The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis, has recently completed a 90,000 bus. reinforced concrete storage annex to its 50,000 bu. wood elevator at Lacon, Ill. The six cylindrical bins of the new annex are 16 ft. in diameter and 80 ft. high, the walls being 6 in. thick. Two pocket and two interstice bins add to the storage room.

The cupola of the old elevator was rebuilt, enlarged and a structural steel gallery provided for housing the 20 inch conveyor belt carrying grain to any of the bins in the new annex. An Ehrsam tripper diverts grain from receiving belt to any bin desired. The 20 in. rubber belt in basement carries grain from the bins to either of the two new 5,000 bus. legs which are equipped with Calumet buckets. The head drive for these legs are a combination of chain and V-belt. The entire plant has been electrified and power is supplied by two 20 h.p. and three 5 h.p. Westinghouse motors. A 20 bu. Richardson automatic scale is installed in cupola. Two 14 inch Gerber distributors divert grain to the conveyor belt over storage bins, to the shipping spout which carries grain to box cars on the Alton Ry. or to the 14 inch barge loading spout. All conveying machinery was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

The Western manlift in workhouse was electrified and the driveway roof was raised so as to admit the installation of a modern truck dump. The steel leg casings and the 14 inch barge loading spout was furnished by B. I. Weller. All the improvements were planned and made by G. T. Burrell.

The Terminal Grain Co., which maintains an office in Bloomington, operates country elevators at Alsey, LaHogue, Lawndale, Merna, Minnook and Montezuma and Lacon. W. J. Niergarth is President, L. W. Munkres and P. D. Bartlett, Vice-Presidents, and H. C. Banks, Secy-Treas.



Enlarged elevator of Terminal Grain Co. at Lacon, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Batesville, Ark.—J. E. Whisnant and C. E. Shaw have built a large structure to house a combination corn meal, flour and feed mill. Mr. Whisnant formerly was with the Darragh Milling Co., Little Rock.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—James Monroe Hightower, 89, for many years prominent in the grain and feed business here, died at his home Aug. 21. Many years ago he moved here from Little Rock, and established the Hightower Grain & Feed Co.

Helena, Ark.—A special industrial com'te of the Phillips County Chamber of Commerce has approved plans for construction of a \$15,000 grain elevator here which will afford farmers of this section a 365-day a year market for their grain. Meeting with E. M. Sparks, representative of the Mississippi Elvtr. Co., the com'te approved a plan for organization of a corporation. Construction of the elevator is expected to start as soon as the corporation is formed.—J. H. G.

Little Rock, Ark.—The United States District Attorney has filed a petition in the federal court seeking to seize 33 bags of flour from the W. M. Vaught Feed Co. at Searcy, Ark., alleging that the flour is infested with insects and is adulterated in violation of the federal pure food laws. The flour was said to have been shipped to the Vaught store last May from the Wilson Flour & Feed Co.—J. H. G. Flour in storage during any summer would be likely to become infested.

CALIFORNIA

Encinitas, Cal.—G. B. Squires of Ventura has purchased the Encinitas Feed & Fuel Co. business from Jack Lavigne.

Ventura, Cal.—The feed business at the wharf will be continued following the taking over by the city of the Ventura Wharf & Warehouse Co. property.

Oakland, Cal.—The Albers Milling Co. is installing two new Hall Signaling Non-Mixing Grain Distributors especially equipped with dust covers. Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

San Pedro, Cal.—The Van Camp Sea Food Co.'s fish meal plant which was destroyed by fire Aug. 17, will be rebuilt. A piece of metal falling into a grinder is believed to have caused sparks that ignited fish meal dust and caused the fire.

Los Angeles, Cal.—P. J. McKenney, vice-president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. in charge of Pacific Coast operations, has been made president of the Globe Mills division of the company, Philip W. Pillsbury, president, announced Aug. 30. C. C. Hines has been named vice-president and general manager.

CANADA

Brooks, Alta.—The Co-operative Alfalfa Meal Mill was destroyed by fire Aug. 13 together with its contents of feed and machinery.

Winnipeg, Man.—Sam D. McEachern has been appointed assistant manager of the local office of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd. Several years ago he was manager of the Atlas Flour Mills, Ltd., and was later transferred to Calgary as sales manager for Alberta Pacific.

Kenora, Ont.—The Searle Terminal, Ltd., has leased the grain tanks on the site of the former Maple Leaf Milling Co. plant here. Fire destroyed the mill in 1938 and since then the concrete grain storage bins have not been used. The Searle Terminal, Ltd., will make only temporary use of the 400,000-bus. bins. It is installing an elevating leg, weighing scales and other equipment necessary for handling of grain.

Fort William, Ont.—Percy C. Poulton, elvtr. supt. N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., severely injured his hip while playing baseball Aug. 5.

St. Boniface, Man.—Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is adding 300,000 bus. capacity to its local plant. Recently the company sold its line of 76 country elevators in western Canada. It has favored a changed policy of increasing terminal storage space at its mills for some time. Total capacity here will be increased to over 1,000,000 bus. with completion of the addition. C. D. Howe Co. designed and Carter-Halls-Aldinger are constructing the new addition.

Fort William, Ont.—Four large elevator firms of Canada, the National Elvtr. Co., Ltd.; the Northern Elvtr. Co., Ltd.; British American Elvtr. Co., Ltd.; and the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elvtr. Co., Ltd., have merged into a single management under the name of the National Grain Co., Ltd., for operation as one organization. The Grand Trunk terminal here has a capacity of 5,750,000 bus.; the other three operate a total of 400 elevators distributed over grain growing sections of western Canada.

Fort William, Ont.—The \$100,000 program of improvements at Saskatchewan Pool Elevator at the Lakehead is well under way and will be completed before the fall grain rush reaches its peak. P. McCallum, manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., stated recently. The program includes new cleaning machines in three elevators and a new road leading to elevator No. 4. Eight of the cleaners were placed in Pool Elevator 7, three in Pool Elevator 4. Others may be placed in Pool Elevator 6.

Winnipeg, Man.—A. C. Reid, Western Grain Co., Ltd., was named president of the Northern Line Elvtrs. Ass'n at the annual meeting held here. R. W. Milner, B. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., and W. McG. Rait, Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd., were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively. Directors of the ass'n are C. E. Austin, J. M. Gilchrist, W. A. Hastings, C. E. Hayles, G. W. P. Heffelfinger, C. G. Murphy, G. R. Severson, M. A. Smith, V. W. Tryon. J. G. Fraser is manager and sec'y-treas. of the Ass'n; Cecil Lamont is director of the public relations dept., Dr. K. W. Neatby, director of the agricultural dept., J. Seaton, assistant sec'y.

ILLINOIS

Morrisonville, Ill.—The Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co. is building a 12x70-ft. coalshed, with four bins.

Emden, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is erecting two permanent steel bins, capacity 24,000 bus., to be used for corn storage.

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Hillsdale Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has completed a new home for its manager, S. W. Reuter, and family.

Geneseo, Ill.—The Guild Grain Co. has installed a Fairbanks Dial Scale with 9x24 ft. platform. The pit was enlarged to accommodate it.

Doran, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. is razing its manager's house and will build a new one on the site. Andrew Homann is company manager.

Decatur, Ill.—Fire blamed on spontaneous combustion destroyed an alfalfa meal blending plant here Aug. 31, causing damage estimated at \$125,000.

Roseville, Ill.—Harold Bycroft, employed by the Farmers Grain Co., fell, recently, while unloading salt at the company's office, breaking his left arm at the wrist.

Illioopolis, Ill.—Glen Hohenstein, 5, was knocked unconscious recently as he was pinned against the side of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator when two floor boards in the elevator gave way, tipping a truck over and spilling a load of corn.

Streator, Ill.—Have recently installed electric power in elevator and contemplate building a cornstorage bin of about 20,000-bu. capacity.—Isaac B. Barrett.

Richland (Pleasant Plains p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Sept. 3. More than 7,500 bus. of grain were burned.

Woodland, Ill.—A new overhead traveling truck lift of latest design has been installed by the Woodland Farmers Co-operative Elevator, which is managed by S. Oliver Gray.

Oquawka, Ill.—Conrad Radmacher, 80, widely known as the operator of the 107-year-old Jack's Mill, east of here, since he was 19 years old, died at his home east of here on Aug. 31.

Roberts, Ill.—Jess Walters, 53, former employee of the Roberts Grain Co., died Aug. 23. He had retired from business last July because of ill health, and for ten days before his death had been bedfast.

Chrisman, Ill.—The Chrisman Grain Co. has brightened up its elevator with several coats of red paint, as also elevators in its associated Raven Elvtr. Co. line with plants at Scotland and Raven, Ill., and Randel, Ind.

Craig (Maroa p. o.), Ill.—E. P. Reed, owner and operator of two grain elevators, one here the other at Osprey (Clinton p. o.), has sold the houses to W. L. Shellabarger of Decatur. Possession will be given Sept. 16. Mr. Reed purchased the elevators 16 years ago from C. F. Scholer.

Chandlerville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has completed a program of improvements at its elevator that included reconstruction and remodeling the interior of its office, the tearing down of one of its old buildings and painting its elevator. J. H. Scott is manager of the elevator.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator is installing 20 more steel bins for storage of 1939 corn, work to begin as soon as railroad property can be secured on which to build them. Thirty-five bins now are located on the railroad right of way, 33 of them being filled with government grain, the other two used for storage of equipment.

Morris, Ill.—On Friday, Sept. 6, The Co-operative Allied Grain Dealers Corporation made a record for its house in handling corn. In twelve hours it weighed, dumped and elevated 152 truck loads totaling 47,129 bus. The same day at Seneca, Ill., it took in 118 truck loads totaling 30,060 bus., making a total of 77,189 bus. in one day at the two plants.

Columbia, Ill.—Edwin Giffhorn, 44, head of the Columbia Grain Co., died suddenly Aug. 26, at his home. Recently he was seriously injured when a hammer mill at his elevator exploded, several pieces of the mill hitting him as he worked near by. Mr. Giffhorn formerly was manager of the Prairie Du Rocher Farmers Elevator and was a well known grain man of that area.

Penfield, Ill.—O. M. Kornmeyer, manager of the Penfield Grain & Coal Co. for 19 years, has left with Mrs. Kornmeyer for Brimfield to live. Due to a heart ailment he was forced to take a leave of absence from his duties about six months ago. Recently he decided to retire from work indefinitely and resigned, his place being taken by Lee Nelson. Harold Inman will assist at the elevator. Mr. Nelson was temporary manager during Mr. Kornmeyer's leave of absence.

Springfield, Ill.—The grain and feed buildings and their contents, property of Valenta Diogo, were destroyed by fire recently when a gasoline tank exploded, spewing fire in all directions. The property was valued at \$15,000. In addition to the buildings the fire consumed 500 bus. of hog feed, 15 tons of soy beans, a ton of fertilizer, 200 bus. of oats, 200 bus. of wheat and 3 delivery trucks. Insurance was carried on the trucks only. All other property is a total loss.

Lotus, Ill.—The Lotus Grain & Coal Co.'s 38,000-bu. elevator was destroyed by fire Aug. 26 when a heavy bolt of lightning struck the structure about 8:30 p. m. The fire was not discovered until about an hour after the bolt struck and the flames had gained such headway it was impossible to save the building. With the elevator approximately 10,000 bus. of oats it contained burned. A small brick building containing power machinery, the office building, coal and lumber sheds were saved. C. L. Albin is manager of the business.

Farmer City, Ill.—We have sold re-inforced concrete storage tanks recently to the following firms: Farmers Grain & Coal Co., Fisher, Ill.; Harris Grain Co., Harris (Farmer City p. o.); Kenney Elvtr. Co., Kenney and Jenkins Switch (Clinton p. o.); R. E. Bowers, Rowell (Kenney p. o.); Chas. Moore Grain Co., two bins, Macon; Evans Grain Co., Argenta; F. W. DeHart, Lake City; Isaac B. Barrett, Moon Station (Streator p. o.); James F. Parker, Mahomet; Clyde Brittain, Saybrook. The bins vary in size from 24x68, 24x58, 24x56 and 24x50 ft.

Full Siding (Mayview p. o.), Ill.—Contract for the new elevator unit to be built by the Champaign County Grain Ass'n has been let to the Eikenberry Const. Co. Completion date has been set for Oct. 1, in time to take care of the new corn and bean crops. The new elevator will be 16x24 ft. and 45 ft. high. Capacity will be 10,700 bus., giving the ass'n storage facilities here of 18,000 bus. The structure will be built between the present elevator scale and the sheet metal bins. Gravity chutes will be installed in the new elevator for out movements of grain.

Decatur, Ill.—An expansion program is in progress at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. soybean plant which will make it the largest bean processing mill in the United States according to company officials. Completion of the work, which includes the construction of a 60x70-ft. four-story building, will boost the daily capacity of the plant to between 26,000 and 28,000 bus., an increase of more than 50 per cent. The new structure is located south of the plant's power house and east of the 5,000,000-bu. elevator. McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract. While the expansion work goes on within the plant site, the Illinois Central is laying more spur trackage west of the mill. The new tracks will be ready for use this fall. The expansion program will be completed in the near future.

CHICAGO NOTES

Ralph D. Hallowell and Ernest E. Bell have become associated with Daniel F. Rice & Co. in the firm's municipal bond department.

John C. Reid, National Oats Co. pres., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Harry C. Gring, Scholar & Gring, Farmer City, Ill., and Dale E. Larish have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Richard Witherow and B. F. Thompson, Jr., have been elected members of the Grain Exchange Institute. The Institute now, is busy preparing fall courses on grain and its marketing, which will start the latter part of October.

Membership certificates on the Chicago Board of Trade reached a new low for many years when recent transfers were down to \$950, a decline of \$50 from previous sales. Posted offers of memberships were at \$1,000, and highest bid, \$775.

Millard R. Meyers, long a member of the staff of the Farmers Elevator Guide, died from a heart attack Sept. 6, at his home in Western Springs. Mr. Meyers was 67 years old, and long was a leader in the farmers elevator movement.

Elmer C. Kimball, who was expelled from the Board of Trade in February for violation of its rules, is by order of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, denied trading privileges on all contract markets, and his federal license as future commission merchant and floor broker has been revoked.

John T. "Jack" Burke, a deputy in 1914 and since Jan. 1, 1921, chief supervising inspector in the Chicago office of the state grain inspection department, died Sept. 11, of diabetes, aged 60 years. He had very many friends in the grain trade, and his loss is keenly felt by the inspection department.

Arcady Farms Milling Co. held its annual picnic and outing for its employees at Thornton, Ill. Several hundred persons were present and passed the day in games, dancing and other entertainment.

Geo. S. McReynolds died Sept. 8 at the Illinois Central Hospital following an operation, aged 87 years. He was born in Peoria and as a young man went to Chicago where he engaged in the grain business with Carrington, Hannah & Co. Later he formed the firm of McReynolds & Co. in the grain commission business. He was a member of the Board of Trade until 1905, but for 30 years has been engaged in insurance brokerage.

Recent sales gains in all divisions of the animal feed and soybean business of Allied Mills, Inc., have improved the profit outlook for the next few months. Hinckley G. Atwood, president announced, adding earnings of the company were better in July than a year earlier. Directors of the company have been re-elected and A. G. Phillips, general sales manager for several years, has been made vice-president in charge of sales. Other officers were re-elected at the company's recent annual meeting.

John J. Becker, superintendent of Rosenbaum Bros.' National Elvtr., until June 26, when he retired, died of pneumonia Aug. 30, aged 74 years. In 1878 he began at the age of 14 as a messenger at Armour Elvtr. "C," became a weighman at "A" and "B," foreman of "E" and "F," and superintendent of Armour "D." After superintending the operation of several other Armour houses he took charge in 1926 of Rosenbaum Bros. Belt Elvtr., taking a rest in 1937. As the oldest superintendent in the Chicago district he was highly respected. His widow survives.

Directors of the Board of Trade re-approved a ruling of the Rules Com'te as follows: "Where a member or a non-member receives grain on delivery in satisfaction of a futures contract and orders his commission man to load out and ship the grain from the warehouse to any other destination, the commission charge shall be: In Car-lots: For wheat, barley, ear corn, kafir corn, milo maize, feterita and spelt, 1c per bus.; for corn, rye and soy beans, ¾c per bus.; for oats, ½c per bus.; in Vessels: For wheat, barley, flaxseed, ½c per bus.; for corn, rye, oats and soy beans, ¼c per bus.; with the provision that the commission chargeable on the futures contract may be absorbed in the above charges."

INDIANA

Camden, Ind.—Camden Elvtr. Co. has completed a new electric power installation.—A. E. L.

Franklin, Ind.—Fire occurring in a large motor on Aug. 1 caused a loss at the Suckow Milling Co. plant.

Spencerville, Ind.—The Auburn Grain Co. elevator has just been equipped with a new one-ton mixer and truck hoist.—A. E. L.

Brazil, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has completed installation of new grain dumping and loading facilities at its mill.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. is installing a 40-h.p. hammer mill with direct connected motor, among other improvements.—A. E. L.

Upland, Ind.—A new hammer mill and direct connected motor are being installed to replace the attrition mill in Upland Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Fort Branch, Ind.—George W. Reed has sold a half interest in his 20,000-bu. elevator to Harvey Scott. The elevator now operates under the name of Reed & Scott.

Clinton, Ind.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Riverside Milling Co. grain elevator the night of Sept. 2. Clarence Wright, owner, stated he will rebuild.

Goldsmith, Ind.—The overhead cob and dust house collapsed on July 26 causing a total loss to the structure at the G. G. Davis Elevator. A cob burner is being considered.—A. E. L.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Schlemmer Coal & Feed Co. recently purchased the old Johnson Furniture Plant property and after alterations and repairs are completed, will occupy the site. Their present site is being vacated to make way for the new flood wall.

BEWARE!

S. Lasher is soliciting subscriptions to the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals and giving receipts for subscription to a monthly publication. Mr. Lasher has never been in our employ, has no authority to represent us in any capacity and will not accept a check made payable to our order because he does not dare to endorse our name on the check. Forgery is a penitentiary offense. If he endorses your check made payable to our order or gives you a receipt for money paid for subscription to Grain & Feed Journals, please mail it to us so we can take steps to stop his swindling grain dealers who wish to subscribe to our semi-monthly.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hazleton, Ind.—The Hazleton Flour Mill has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill direct connected to electric motor.

Syracuse, Ind.—The Stump Feed Service, located in the Disher Mill, held its grand opening on Aug. 24. The firm will do custom grinding and conduct a general feed business.

Marion, Ind.—The Hoosier Soybean Mills are constructing new tanks which will provide storage space for 70,000 bus., making a total storage of 125,000 bus. available for the new crop.

New Middletown, Ind.—Ed Hedges, who for a number of years was engaged in the milling and seed business here, died recently at his home in Middletown, death being due to heart disease.—W. B. C.

Elberfeld, Ind.—John Frederick Schultze, 59, member of the Schultze Milling Co., well known in grain circles in southern Indiana, died at the Deaconess Hospital in Evansville on Sept. 1, death following a surgical operation.—W. B. C.

Purcell Station (R. F. D. No. 4, Vincennes), Ind.—Since a single phase power line has been put thru here by the Rural Electrification Program, Albert Cexmann plans to install electric motors to replace the gasoline engine he uses now for operation of his 35,000-bu. grain elevator.

Evansville, Ind.—E. H. Morris Elevator is installing a new 4,000-bu. per hour Eureka Small Grain Cleaner and a special double-size made-to-order Sidney Corn Cleaner and husk reel. Contemplated for the future is installation of a screw conveyor under the driveway to reach a pit under the receiving track for unloading cars.

For Sale or Lease

500,000 bus.

CONCRETE ELEVATOR

Property Includes

125,000 Sq. Ft. Yard Space
8,000 Sq. Ft. Warehouse
Office Building—Truck Scales
Switch Track—Concrete Drives

On Penn. R. R. in Chicago

Will remodel or build additional facilities to suit.

Material Service Corporation

33 No. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Onward, Ind.—A new two-ton mixer with motor will soon be installed in Goodrich Bros. elevator, replacing a smaller mixer.—A. E. L.

Greenwood, Ind.—Graham Grain Co. is erecting two steel tanks with combined capacity for holding 50,000 bus. at its loading station here.

Princeton, Ind.—Fred Antell has installed a new truck scale with 9x34 ft. deck. When the scale was installed a new office was built around it to make plenty of room for big trucks under the scale cover. The structure is 26x40 ft., with 14 ft. allowed for the driveway, which is closable by sliding doors on hangers at each end. The office space is 12x40 ft. and has a smooth concrete floor, easy to keep clean.

Hazleton, Ind.—Extensive remodeling is underway at the 10,000-bu. elevator of Iglehart Brothers, Inc., managed locally by J. A. Caniff. The old office and feed warehouse is being torn down to be replaced with a 40x45 ft. frame office and feed room at the elevator, adjoining the driveway in which a new scale was

installed recently. The floor of the addition will be at truck bed height for easy loading of feeds. A hammer mill and a feed mixer are to be installed.

Kentland, Ind.—Charles Martin has purchased property here and will move his feed business into his new building. A hammer mill and elevating leg will be installed for feed grinding; a truck dump will be installed and the oat huller moved from its present location. The mill will be modern in every respect, electric power being used for operating. Fred Friedline & Sons have the contract for remodeling the plant.

Kentland, Ind.—Edward J. Funk & Sons have improved their plant by installation of new spouting and repairing machinery for a big run of Hoosier-Crost Hybrid Seed Corn. The entire exterior of the plant recently was painted with aluminum paint and a large neon sign erected on the north side of the plant. Two shelled corn driers are being installed to operate on waste heat. Fred Friedline is in charge of the work.

IOWA

Lost Nation, Ia.—A new oat huller is being installed at Dabling Mill.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. is erecting a 40,000-bu. annex.

Hornick, Ia.—An addition is being completed at the S. A. McMaster elevator.

Toronto, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has been reorganized under the 1935 co-operative law.

Bristow, Ia.—New mixing equipment for feeds has been installed at the Bert Pooley elevator.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange recently installed a new huller at its elevator.

Randall, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. will build a salt house. Walter J. Benson is manager of the elevator.

Corning, Ia.—H. C. Tugel, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange, has opened a coal and feed business here.

Indianola, Ia.—The E. H. Felton Grain Co. is building a 40,000-bu. addition to its elevator, to be used for grain storage. J. G. Williams is the contractor.

State Center, Ia.—On Aug. 11 a grain man arrived at the DeLoss Goodman (Goodman & Mead) home. It was a boy 8¼ lbs. and a typical 1940 model.—A. G. T.

Portsmouth, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, seriously damaged by high winds in July, was fully covered by insurance. The loss was approximately \$1,800.

Anamosa, Ia.—Elmer and Carl Headlee operating as the Anamosa Milling Co. will rebuild its elevator and mill on the site of the old plant that burned early this year.

Sloan, Ia.—A new 60,000-bu. elevator is being constructed as an annex to the Pratt Grain Co. elevator A. The new structure will be 60x26 ft., and 60 ft. high, with ten bins.

Northwood, Ia.—Elmer Sutton, formerly of Charles City, Ia., has rented a local building and will open the Big Gain Feed Store which will handle a complete line of feeds.—L. A. G.

Modale, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co., Francis Day owner, will build a new elevator here as soon as the old one can be emptied of grain. Earl Kinart is manager of the local elevator.

Audubon, Ia.—The Carlson Hybrid Corn Co. is erecting a hybrid plant, 60x120 ft., including office quarters, space and facilities for processing corn and storage space for 50,000 bus.

Tabor, Ia.—The Tabor Feed Plant's new elevator is practically completed. This new business establishment launched by Messrs. Ruse and Adamson already is receiving stocks at its elevator.

Williams, Ia.—C. E. Beal recently covered his two elevators and feed mill with 26 gauge galvanized iron. It took about 250 squares to iron-clad the three buildings. Geo. Todd had the contract.

Doud, Ia.—The Doud Milling Co. has installed a new 135 ft. belt, 10 inches in width, replacing the one which was installed 27 years ago, according to H. L. Fitch, manager of the elevator.—L. A. G.

Sherman (Hubbard p. o.), Ia.—Henry Oakland, employed at the Farmers Co-op. elevator at Radcliffe for several years, recently resigned to accept the position as manager of the Sherman Grain Co. elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—David O. Milligan recently resigned as president of the Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co., formerly the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. J. Dolliver Kent has been named acting president.

Tripoli, Ia.—The A. H. Panzer Feed Mill is being remodeled and a new scale installed along with other new equipment. The entire building has been raised 18 inches and a waterproof basement constructed under the building.

Lamoni, Ia.—The Hyde & Vredenburg Mill has replaced its machinery that was destroyed by fire recently. The elevator has been remodeled and repaired and breakfast cereals and meals will be ground for the fall season.

Massena, Ia.—E. A. Fuller of Iowa Falls is new manager of the Massena Grain Co. elevator, succeeding E. E. Perry who retired because of failing vision after 18 years in that capacity. He will move his family here about Oct. 1.

FOR RENT

Grain elevator of 300,000 bushels capacity for rent, on the Northwest side of Chicago, Ill.; on the Bloomington branch of the C. M. St. P. & P. R. R.



This elevator is fully equipped for unloading, loading, and cleaning, and has a Hess Grain Drier installed.

Direct inquiries to:

H. E. Luff

1750 N. Ashland Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Palmer, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society is building a 26x43-ft. annex to its elevator, 50 ft. high with a 40,000-bu. capacity. The work is to be completed by Oct. 1, the building to be used for storage of sealed corn. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Jesup, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. recently did considerable changing in its elevator, moving the brick office four feet to widen the driveway so that a 20-ton 24x10 ft. Fairbanks Scale could be installed, also a new hoist. Geo. Todd had the contract.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The new feed grinding mill at the Quaker Oats plant had its first workout Aug. 26. The office for the mill and elevator will be moved to the new building. Sheathing of the elevator is nearing completion. Art Marshall is manager of the local plant.

Dunlap, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Merritt Milling Co. office the night of Sept. 3, and the combination lock was smashed from the safe and the back of the box damaged in an unsuccessful attempt to open it. Only a small amount of change found in a cash drawer was taken.

Hancock, Ia.—H. R. Kochheiser of LaCona has taken over the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. elevator, Harvey Clausen who has been in charge of the business for the last twenty years, remaining to work under the new manager. The elevator will be remodeled and a line of feeds and coal will be added.

Wever, Ia.—Edward Owens, 40, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, died Aug. 29 at University Hospital, Burlington, where he had been a patient for a week. He had been ill for two weeks. Mr. Owens formerly operated the Johnson Grain Co. elevator at Burlington in which city he resided.

Sioux City, Ia.—James C. Mullaney, for many years identified with the grain trade here, has severed his connection with the James J. Mullaney & Son Co. and organized his own company, to operate in South Dakota with headquarters at Vermillion. He will retain his membership in the Sioux City Grain Exchange.

Killduff, Ia.—The R. C. Fleck Elvtr. Co. entertained at the annual Fleck Hog Supplement Day Aug. 31 with a program of music and talks. Pancakes, sausages and coffee were served at noon and children were treated to ice cream. It was one of the features of Killduff's annual Labor Day home coming week-end.

Ralston, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's new elevator has been completed. The main building is of cribbed construction and covered with galvanized iron. It is 26x34 ft., and 87 ft. high. It has a connected storage annex, 24x42 ft. and 50 ft. high, divided into six bins; the main elevator has 10 bins. The bins are 63 ft. deep and all have hoppers bottoms.

Clarinda, Ia.—Residents, property owners and tenants, of the northwest section of the city, have petitioned the city council to prohibit the erection of more bins housing A.A.A. corn on property in that locality. Bins housing government corn have been erected on ground which has county relief gardens on it but property owners have objected to the building of additional bins claiming they draw rats and reflect heat on the adjoining properties.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is building another large steel storage tank, capacity 13,860 bus., in which to store some of the 1940 corn crop. It will be similar to the one already built, and will measure in size 26 ft. diameter, 32 ft. high. The old tank holds 9,400 bus., the new bin giving the elevator a total capacity of 25,360 bus. of corn. In addition the elevator has 26,800 bus. of 1939 corn stored in 21 smaller steel bins.

Hayfield, Ia.—Roy Smock, employed by the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. at Klemme, who was assisting with work at the company's local elevator on Aug. 29, fell into a grain bin and fractured his right hip and thigh bone. He was removed to a Mason City hospital for treatment. Mr. Smock had ascended to the top of the bin to watch the progress of grain being emptied out of the bin, which was to be repaired, and was descending into the bin when a rung on the ladder broke. He was pitched backward, falling about 30 ft. to the bottom of the partially filled tank. In the fall his body struck a 2x6 inch brace, breaking the latter into splinters, this impact, it is believed, causing his injuries. Workmen were forced to cut a hole thru the side of the bin in order to release him.

KANSAS

Altamont, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

E. M. VanHorn, field man in Kansas for the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., was married in Denver, Colo., Aug. 17. His many friends thruout the state are extending heartiest congratulations.

Smith Center, Kan.—Frank Johnson, manager of the Smith Center Co-op. mill for the past 16 years, tendered his resignation recently because of ill health. John Campbell, a member of the board of directors, has been appointed temporary manager.

High winds the latter part of August caused small losses when elevators of the following Kansas grain companies were damaged: Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co., Barnard; E. C. Wyatt Grain Co., Ellis; The Robinson Elvtr. Co., Lincoln; N. Sauer Milling Co., Pollard.

Larned, Kan.—Seven grain elevators in Pawnee County will lose rail facilities since the Wichita & Western railway quit operation Aug. 31. The railroad at one time did a rushing business but has been under a receiver for some years, its abandonment finally resulting. It ran from Larned south to Trousdale.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Gano Grain Co. will construct a second addition to its local elevator. Construction of the north 650,000-bu. addition has been under way for several weeks. The south addition, George E. Gano announced, will have the same capacity, giving the company a total capacity of 3,300,000 bus. The J. T. McDowell Const. Co. has the contract.

Topeka, Kan.—Grain men and millers, in a recent session with the assessment and taxation com'te of the legislative council, have proposed a revision of the tax code for the state as applying to grain that would lower tax on stored grain. They would have the state establish a tax of one-half mill per bushel on all grain. This would be in the form of a license or occupation tax and in lieu of all other taxes on grain. The farmer would pay the tax when he harvested his grain and moved it into market or into storage. Every elevator would pay the same rate for each handling of the grain. There would be no variation in the rate according to grade. Under the present law all grain in terminal elevators, mill or country elevators is taxed at the ad valorem rate. A farmer who has held his grain is required to pay the ad valorem tax on his grain if it is on his farm or in storage in Kansas. The rate average is 2.25 per cent. But if he has it in storage in Missouri or other state he pays only one-half of 1 per cent under the intangible tax law on his warehouse receipt.

KENTUCKY

Wickliffe, Ky.—D. H. Rye & Son recently purchased and are operating the H. Peal grist mill, closed down since the death of Mr. Peal.

Sharpsburg, Ky.—Alan Peck, engaged in the grain, seed and lumber business here, and Miss Barbara Bowers of Indianapolis, were married Aug. 26.

Lebanon, Ky.—The Haydon Mill & Grain Co. plant was visited by yeggmen the week-end of Aug. 17, a small safe in the company's office was blown open and \$100 in cash stolen. Entrance was gained by forcing a lock on a window.

Louisville, Ky.—Harry A. Volz, 59, president of S. Zorn & Co., killed himself with a shotgun Sept. 8 at his home. He had been in ill health for several months and was suffering from a nervous breakdown. Mr. Volz was prominent in Louisville Republican circles, was a former president of the municipally-owned Louisville Water Co., was a member of the city General Council from 1919 to 1929 and was president of the Louisville Board of Aldermen from 1925 until 1928. He served several years as chairman of the Republican city and county com'te. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Volz was born in Louisville and entered the employ of the Zorn Company in 1901 and continued in various capacities until he was admitted as a member of the firm in 1916 and became its sole owner in 1926.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Clawson, Mich.—The Acorn Chick-Feed & Equipment Co. has been dissolved.

Concord, Mich.—The Concord Milling Co. sustained a small fire loss on Aug. 10.

Marion, Mich.—The Marion Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Rosebush, Mich.—The Rosebush Elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

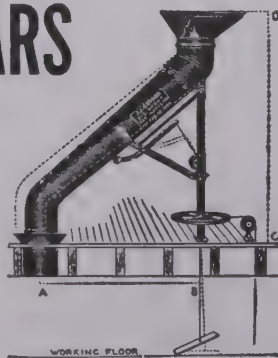
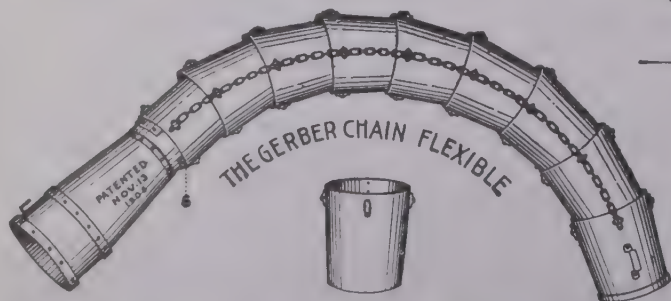
Lucas, Mich.—The McBain Grain Co. reported small damages incurred at its elevator from recent high winds.

Ovid, Mich.—The E. C. Smith & Son elevator has been accepted by the C. C. C. as a bonded warehouse for grain on which government loans have been made.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The Paw Paw council recently voted to purchase the grist mill and property owned by the E. Stanley Briggs estate situated on the river bank west of Michigan Ave. bridge. The city purchased the property in order to control the water power at this point.

STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS

Every item in the extensive GERBER LINE of grain elevator equipment has quality built into it. This quality added to its dependability and durability has made this line standard equipment for 50 years, and assures you efficient and economical service over a long period. Gerber Spouting, long preferred by the trade, is manufactured from specially tempered steel. Insist on and get GERBER PRODUCTS.



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J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS 518 S. 3rd St. Minneapolis.

Ionia, Mich.—The Fenwick Grain Co. has been purchased by Bert Henderson and Ivan Whan who are now operating the business. The firm does custom grinding and mixing as well as buys grain and beans.

Bay Port, Mich.—The 10th annual meeting and fish supper by the Bay Port Elevator for Huron and Tuscola seed growers was held at the auditorium the evening of Aug. 27. A fine program of speakers and music was arranged for the occasion. Talks were made by Prof. Howard Rather, Geo. Widders and C. H. Harrison, from the Crops Department.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange held its 20th annual dinner and all-day meeting here Sept. 4 at the Hotel Olds. L. E. Osmer of East Lansing, manager since 1921 heading the grain department, gave a talk in the morning; other speakers were W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Co., Frazier Reams, Toledo attorney and humorist, and Neil H. Bass, East Lansing, co-manager and head of the bean department. Officers were elected for the coming year.

Lansing, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. which took over the Breisch plants in North Lansing and consolidated them with elevators at DeWitt, Dimondale, and Mason, has just completed the organization of a retail seed department and new coal yards on East Grand River Ave. The retail department, which is stocked with seeds, lawn and garden fertilizers and various feeds, is located in a new building completed recently. The company has revamped its coal yards adjacent to its north side elevator. All grain storage, the buildings housing the bean picking department and the drying department, as well as the office building are being painted.—P. L. S.

MINNESOTA

Welcome, Minn.—The Hartwig Feed Mill has been sold to Howard Moore of Sherburn.

Gully, Minn.—The Gully Farmers Elvtr. is being remodeled and a small seed warehouse is being constructed.

Elgin, Minn.—William H. Richardson, 68, president of the Richardson Elvtr. Co., died at his home Aug. 27.

Cottonwood, Minn.—A 25,000-bu. annex to the Monarch Elevator is under construction, to be used for storage purposes.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co. will build a warehouse at its plant, to be used for storage of mill feed.

Adams, Minn.—J. H. Krebsbach, 79, for 20 years manager of the local elevator, died at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester on Sept. 4.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Blue Earth Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 20 sustained a severe loss by fire which apparently originated in the motor.

Oklee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is equipping its feed grinder with a Howell Perfection Feeder, scalper, and magnetic separator.

Lester Prairie, Minn.—Amandus Tonn has resigned as manager of the feed mill of the Farmers Elevator Co. and will be succeeded by Vernon Kruschke.

Glenwood, Minn.—Andy Grimsrud has been appointed manager of the Glenwood Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Frank Fredericks, who plans to retire Jan. 1.

Duluth, Minn.—Canadian companies have leased 7,500,000 bus. of space in Duluth-Superior elevators for grain storage and already have shipped 2,000,000 bus. of grain here for storage.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator at Center Creek is building a cement block annex, a crib 20 ft. in diameter and 35 ft. high, with 7,000 bus. capacity, to be used for corn storage.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Lake Park Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its elevator and feed mill, building an addition on the mill roof which will facilitate accommodations for grain grinding.

Kasson, Minn.—The Kasson Grain Co. has been incorporated; to conduct a grain and merchandise business. Incorporators: W. G. Kellogg, C. S. Hixon and L. P. Gannon, all of Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Minn.—Capital Flour Mills, Inc., has started construction of a 300,000-bu. wheat elevator, of reinforced concrete construction, estimated cost, \$65,000. McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract.

Palisade, Minn.—The Palisade Co-op. Ass'n oil station and creamery will erect a joint warehouse on the foundation back of the oil station, the building to be used for storage, grinding and mixing of feed.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Lars Hylden, formerly with the Walsh County Seed Co., of Park River, N. D., is the newly appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Seed Ass'n's elevator now under construction.

Tracy, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its feed plant with the installation of a 12-in. Howell Blower System, with 10 h.p. direct connected Fairbanks - Morse Motor, cyclone collector, piping and sacking valves.

Watkins, Minn.—The Phil Werner elevator was destroyed by fire the morning of Aug. 21, the blaze starting in the cupola. A large quantity of barley, oats, rye and flax was included in the loss. Building and contents were insured.

Wilmot, Minn.—Thos. J. Enright, manager for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last 27 years, has been reappointed to that position and will also be manager of the company's recently acquired John E. Greig & Co. elevator properties. Oscar Young has been retained as second man.

Duluth, Minn.—C. C. Blair, who has been in charge of the wheat export section of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. in Washington, and Mrs. Blair, have returned to Duluth to make their home. Mr. Blair will become associated with the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. He was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Globe Elvtr. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—On Sept. 12 members of the Duluth Board of Trade will vote on proposed amendments to the rules approved by directors and if adopted will be effective Sept. 13. The changes from the present rule are that No. 3 hard amber durum is made deliverable at the same basis as No. 3 amber and No. 1 rye made deliverable at the contract basis of rye.—F.G.C.

Imogene (Granada p. o.), Minn.—M. J. Garry, Fairmont, has opened his elevator, purchased recently from W. E. Barrett, Fairmont, after extensive repairs were made. A new 30-ton Fairbanks Scale, head drive, manlift and spouting were installed; a change was made from gasoline engine to electric motors for operating power, and the driveway was widened. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract. F. G. Thomas is new manager of the elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Gilbert B. Giebank has been named sec'y of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants' Ass'n.

The office staffs of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and Commander Milling Co., held the annual picnic Aug. 14 at Lafayette Club, Lake Minnetonka.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has completely separated its research department from the products control laboratory. Dr. C. G. Harrell will be the director of the new research laboratory and R. C. Benson will head the products control laboratory. A new research laboratory will be constructed near the "A" mill, the building to contain chemical laboratories, a biological study, feed testing rooms and library, with complete equipment for general food research.

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answers your surplus storage problems 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.



MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—W. D. Drum of Cargill, Inc., has applied for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Kirksville, Mo.—Ruby Green recently installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Scale with type registering beam and 34x9 ft. concrete deck.

Harrisonville, Mo.—The Economy Mills recently installed a 30-ton Fairbanks Scale with a double face automatic dial and 34x10 ft. concrete deck.

St. Louis, Mo.—Effective Sept. 3, 1940, the corporate name of Mullally-Evans Co. will be changed to the Dan Mullally Grain Co. There is no involvement of the corporation, just a change of name.—Mullally-Evans Co., Dan Mullally, pres.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. A. Slocum, formerly associated with his father, True R. Slocum, in the Kansas City Cake & Meal Co., has established his own firm, Slocum Feed Co., in the Board of Trade building. He will do a general feed ingredient business, selling to mixers and feeders both as broker and jobber.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—We are installing a new 2A Western Sheller, 1,500 bus. per hour capacity, at our local elevator. We also will increase our handling capacity to about 2,500 bus. per hour by installing larger cups, and will increase the capacity of our elevator by about 4,000 bus. We will remove the smaller sheller at this plant to our Breckenridge plant.—H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hardin, Mo.—The 25,000-bu. elevator of the Ray-Carroll Grain Growers was destroyed by fire Aug. 18. The blaze started in the cupola of the frame structure and spread rapidly. The elevator contained 14,000 bus. of wheat; 2,000 bus. of oats; 3,000 bus. of corn. This was the second loss by fire the company suffered within three weeks, its elevator at Carrollton burning July 20. R. L. Carter, local manager, stated the elevator here would be replaced at once.

Sikeston, Mo.—The Scott County Milling Co. will construct a 335,000-bu. grain storage building on the Mill A grounds. Contract for the structure was let to Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the concrete unit to be completed by Dec. 1. The 59 new bins, similar to the unit now on the grounds, will be 145 ft. high. There will be three large grain dumps and the necessary equipment and machinery for grain handling will be installed. Each dump will have a 40-ft. truck scale; two new shellers will be installed.

MONTANA

Windham, Mont.—M. D. Martin has taken over the Greely elevator.

Wolf Point, Mont.—Andrew Hanson has installed a new disc separator.

Harlowton, Mont.—Alfred Martello of Helena has been appointed state grain inspector in charge of the state testing laboratory here, effective Sept. 1.

Belgrade, Mont.—William H. Moore, 70, grain buyer and bookkeeper for the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. for 27 years, died suddenly Aug. 17 of a heart ailment.

Four Buttes, Mont.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the elevator formerly owned by the Winter-Truesdale interests, Carl Enochson, manager of the former company, announced. The new building will be run on a separate basis with Paul Paulson retained as manager. A house adjacent to the elevator was included in the purchase.

Cut Bank, Mont.—Additional storage to accommodate 91,000 bus. of grain is planned by Cut Bank elevators. The International and St. Anthony & Dakota Co.s are doubling their storage space to accommodate 30,000 more bushels; the Farmers' Trading Co. is adding 11,000 bus. storage to bring its total to 41,000 bus. The Greely Co. is getting an additional 20,000 bus. storage over its original 30,000 bus.

USE CLELAND Cleaners



For Most Efficient Cleaning, Largest Capacity, Handles All Grain or Seed, Lowest Price Quality Construction—Built in 6 Sizes.

Write

CLELAND MFG. CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Established 1824

KILL WEEVIL

with LETHOGAS, a fine fumigant approved by Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Order 5 - 15 - 30 - 55 Gallons.
Parsons Chemical Wks., Grand Ledge, Mich.

Nashua, Mont.—A. B. Neuhooff of Glentana and Russell Coday are new employees at the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks elevator.

Three Forks, Mont.—Charles Ed. Chryst, 55, prominent local grain man, died at his home Sept. 1 from a heart attack. Mr. Chryst operated the Three Forks elevator and mill and was a dealer in coal and feed.

NEBRASKA

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills suffered two electrical break down losses recently from undetermined causes.

Madison, Neb.—A small roof fire believed to have been started by a spark from a freight engine, damaged the coal bins at the T. B. Hord Grain Co. Aug. 28.

Fremont, Neb.—Chas. C. Johnson, 71, owner and operator of the Johnson Milling Co., specializing in livestock and poultry feed, died Aug. 22. He had been in poor health for several years.

Omaha, Neb.—Two hundred and fifty-one warehouses in Nebraska had signed up under the uniform storage contract up to Aug. 22 according to a report issued by the C. C. C.; 61 warehouses had signed contracts to store "all grains" and 23 warehouses were under contract to store "corn only."

Arlington, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. was purchased recently by the E. W. Taylor Co., operators of a grain and lumber business here. Both elevators have been taken over by the Gifford Implement Co. The lumber business of both places will be operated by the Taylor Co. The Gifford Co. will continue to buy grain and government corn will be stored, also, in the elevators. Frank Braithwait has been manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. elevator for the last 21 years.

Benkelman, Neb.—E. F. Ham, formerly a partner of the Pikes Peak Grain Co. of Denver, Colo., recently traded his interest in that company for elevators owned by O. M. Kellogg at Benkelman, Parks, and Doane, Neb., and at Eckley, Colo., these elevators now operating under the name of Independent Elevators with headquarters here. Prior to the trade, Mr. Ham was associated with Mr. Kellogg of Denver, for 20 years and for the past five years he has been a partner of the Pikes Peak Grain Co. of Denver.

NEW ENGLAND

Montpelier, Vt.—Frank H. Winslow, 76, representative of E. W. Bailey & Co., and well known to the New England feed and flour trade, died Aug. 11.

Boston, Mass.—A. Ware Bosworth has begun operation of his own brokerage business, Bosworth Commission Co., with offices in the Boston Grain, Flour & Exchange Building. He formerly was with Cereal By-Products Co.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO LETTER

The American Elvtr. & Grain Co. has obtained a building permit to erect a \$7,200 addition to its elevator at 90 Childs St. in Buffalo.—G. E. T.

Two steel tanks to hold 3,000,000 gals. of beet molasses have been erected here by the Tank Terminal Corp. of New York, and will be used in the transshipment of beet molasses from tank cars to barges. They will be operated by the Industrial Molasses Sales Corp. Approximately 200 tank cars will be assigned to Buffalo before Sept. 15. The molasses will be poured from cars into the storage tanks and then placed in barges for various points in the east.

Cargill, Inc., is planning to erect a 6,000,000-bu. grain elevator at Childs and Ohio Sts., fronting on the Buffalo River. The contract for the building, to cost approximately \$1,500,000, is reported to have been awarded to H. G. Onstad. The elevator will consist of a series of concrete tanks 80 ft. high, with docks and unloading facilities. This expansion will raise Buffalo's grain storage capacity to approximately 57,000,000 bus. Additional grain storage space in Buffalo is needed because commercial elevators are filled almost to working capacity, practically halting the movement of grain. Cargill already operates three elevators in Buffalo—the Electric Elevator, 1,600,000 bus; Great Eastern Elevator, 2,500,000 bus., and the Superior Elevator, 3,700,000 bus.—G. E. T.

Frank C. Greutker, since 1924 manager of the Cereal By-Products Co.'s Buffalo office, and vice president and director of the company, resigned as vice president and director on Aug. 26, effective Sept. 1.

The new Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd, grain elevator along the Welland Canal started operating recently when the steamer John Geistman arrived with 210,000 bus. of grain from Ft. William. The flour mill, under construction, will be completed this fall.

The Iron elevator, a Buffalo landmark for 40 years, will be razed by the Eastern Grain Elevator Corporation, which owns the structure. Norman B. MacPherson, president of the company, said, "The grain elevator has become obsolete and a burden because of taxes and overhead. Lack of all-rail grain traffic thru the city in recent years has forced a virtual shut down of the plant. An all-steel tank structure, the elevator was built about 1900 and continued to operate until 1930 when the movement of all-rail grain began a steady decline."—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ayr, N. D.—Edward Lentz, 43, elevator manager here, was killed in an automobile accident recently.

Balfour, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator has been reopened under the management of L. W. Belzer.

Arvilla, N. D.—The Kellogg Commission Co. reported a small amount of damage done at its plant by recent high winds.

Lidgerwood, N. D.—W. L. Elliott, Kindred grain man, has purchased the Consumers Oil Co. properties here, at Geneseo and Mantador.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—Installation of steel tanks have increased the storage capacity of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. here to 55,000 bus.

Cooperstown, N. D.—Christ Ellingson has been named manager of the Cooperstown Co-operative Ass'n elevator succeeding L. O. Odegaard.

Absaraka, N. D.—The J. C. Miller Elvtr. Co. of Page has placed Ole Keyes in charge of its local elevator. He formerly was located at Walum.

Mohall, N. D.—Arthur Johnson, manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at Stampede, has been transferred to Mohall as manager of an elevator here.

Stampede (Columbus p. o.), N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. will close its local elevator, Arthur Johnson, manager, having been transferred to Mohall.

Bismarck, N. D.—The name of the Board of Railroad Commissioners has been changed to the Public Service Commission, the change in name becoming effective July 25.

Westhope, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, wrecked by windstorm July 23, is being taken down and the lumber will be used to construct a grain bin for the company.

Hope, N. D.—W. M. Bowen, manager of the Hope Grain Co., has leased the old Farmers Union elevator and is using it to store grain on which government loans are made.

Lansford, N. D.—B. J. Wolf, independent elevator operator here, has remodeled and constructed additional grain bins to hold an additional 10,000 bus. of grain, and now has storage for 100,000 bus. of grain.

Clyde, N. D.—Charles J. Tattle, 62, pioneer Cavalier County elevator man, died Aug. 21 in a Langdon hospital. Mr. Tattle, who retired three years ago, has been in the elevator business at Calvin, Rock Lake and Clyde.

Bathgate, N. D.—When two bins of the Farmers Elevator, owned and operated by H. F. Everett, burst recently, not only approximately 4,000 bus. of wheat were dumped over the ground, but extensive damage was done to the driveway, scale and fixtures of the elevator.

Fargo, N. D.—All elevators and warehouses on leased sites and paying property taxes within the state are now taxed on the basis of 50% of the assessed valuation or a total of \$5,187,704, according to Horace Young, counsel of the North Dakota Taxpayers' Ass'n. Under the new law valuation, the increase would approximate \$7,781,556 or an increase of \$2,593,852. Under present laws elevators and warehouses on leased sites pay property taxes of \$231,371. If the new tax measure is passed they will pay \$374,056 or an increase of \$115,685.

OHIO

Derby, O.—The Alva Hill Grain Co. recently installed a Model L Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill.

Carroll, O.—The Fairfield Grain & Seed Co. plant was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Clarksville, O.—Clarksville Farmers Exchange has installed a new Sidney Electric Truck Hoist.

Jenera, O.—The Jenera Co-op. Co. recently bought a large new style Sidney Rolling Screen Corn Cleaner.

South Charleston, O.—A small loss was incurred by the Dewey Bros. Co. when recent high winds damaged its elevator.

Dayton, O.—The Ohio Valley Grain & Supply Ass'n has been chartered; incorporators are O. W. Cole, C. E. Michener, R. E. Crone and C. E. Latchav.

Cheviot, O.—Joseph H. Kramer, 73, retired hay and grain dealer, died of a heart attack Aug. 20 at his home here. For many years before his retirement in 1930 he operated hay and feed markets here.

Sandusky, O.—The large scale of the Herrman-McLean Co. feed mill is again in operation. New steel "I" beams were placed under the flooring and a concrete walk placed around the pit alongside the mill.

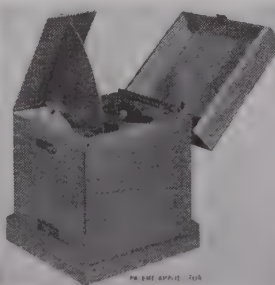
Conneaut, O.—Fullers Feed Mill burned Aug. 24, loss estimated at \$5,000. A. and Robert Fuller were owners. Spontaneous combustion caused the fire. The mill was one of the oldest landmarks in this district.

Kingsway (Fremont p. o.), O.—The Peoples Elvtr. & Supply Co. will not rebuild its elevator here, destroyed by fire two months ago. Efforts to serve the Kingsway district will be made with additional trucking service. The company owns and operates an elevator at Fremont.

South Solon, O.—Guy Currey & Co.'s new elevator, built to replace the one razed by fire Apr. 17, is practically completed and will start operations early in September. Late-type grinding, mixing and screening machinery has been installed along with modern fast handling equipment. Mr. Currey was killed in an automobile accident March 25. Mrs. Currey, a partner in the company since the death of her husband, has withdrawn from the company, her interests being taken over by D. J. Allen and C. M. Kissell.

Toledo, O.—In a move to consolidate the grain trade, another firm, G. R. Forrester Grain Co., has moved into new offices in the Produce Exchange building. Other firms already located there are the Southworth Grain Co., the Lansing Grain Co., Norris Grain Co., Patterson Grain Co., H. W. DeVore & Co., Cargill, Inc., Thomson & McKinnon and Hurlburt, Warren & Chandler. The Toledo Board of Trade offices and trading floor are on the building's third floor and the board's grain inspection department is on the fifth floor.

SHAHER MOISTER TESTER



A grain tester every elevator can afford

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**CORN
WHEAT
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**RAPID
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REVOLUTIONARY IN PRINCIPLE

Grain tested is not destroyed—no moving parts to oil or wear—no need to measure or weigh grain—no extra equipment—no scales to buy—no installation costs—plug in AC outlet—small in size; 10" high x 9" wide x 9" deep—no batteries, rollers or other parts to replace—not affected by reasonable amount of dirt.

PRICED AT \$60.00 and \$75.00—NOTHING ELSE TO BUY

write **CUMMINGS & McALISTER**
30 East Broad Street Columbus, Ohio
factory distributors

Piqua, O.—The Central Grain & Malting Co., recently incorporated, has taken over the Piqua Malt Co. plant, which has been idle for the last two years, and will start the manufacture of malt there early this month. The new firm has \$40,000 class A common stock and 600 shares Class B common.

OKLAHOMA

Blackwell, Okla.—The Blackwell Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n reported a small property damage loss in August.

Hobart, Okla.—Ernest Stoops, supt. of Chic-o-Line Feeds, died at his home Aug. 29 following a heart attack.

Bridgeport, Okla.—The Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 28.

Drummond, Okla.—High winds recently damaged the elevator of the Drummond Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The loss incurred was small.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—S. P. King, 34, a stockman, suffered the loss of his left eye Sept. 3 when a belt on a hammer mill broke and struck him. Injuries sustained necessitated the removal of the eye.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n is building a concrete and sheet metal addition to its elevator. It will house a feed grinder, the latter to be installed in the near future. George Hockman has the contract.

Okarche, Okla.—The 42,000-bu. elevator of Oscar Dow, constructed last spring, was heavily damaged by fire Aug. 23 that started in the cupola and spread rapidly thru the frame, metal-clad structure. More than 30,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed or damaged.

Muskogee, Okla.—The new 93x40-ft. sheet metal warehouse for the Muskogee Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been completed. The structure is 28 ft. in height and will be used for storage of ground feed. It has been equipped with a cement floor, overhead ventilators and ample windows for lighting.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick-Rochdale Co. recently remodeled its wheat bulking equipment.

Okanogan, Wash.—Ralph O. Walton, feed dealer, is building an additional warehouse at his plant.

Sumas, Wash.—The Sumas Feed Mill reopened in August after the regular summer shut down. Cap. Galloway is manager.

Portland, Ore.—Operation of the milling and elevator properties of the late Mark P. Miller will be continued by the same personnel.

Jantz (Marcellus p. o.), Wash.—Charles Stumpf recently closed the local warehouse he has operated for the Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co.

Jerome, Ida.—George Browning, who has been employed at the Farmers Elevator for the last 3½ years, has been made manager of the plant.

Kennewick, Wash.—The ports of Kennewick and Pasco are contemplating bulk wheat storage and other facilities to be completed by next spring.

Grandview, Wash.—The Washington Creamery Co. of Seattle has leased a building opposite the Northern Pacific depot and after remodeling it will install a feed grinder.

Portland, Ore.—When grain is hot for delivery at Pacific Northwest terminals, any line-haul switching charges incurred at destination shall be for account of the buyer, this ruling to become effective Monday, Sept. 9.

Cheney, Wash.—William F. Martin, son of Clarence Martin, governor of the State of Washington, and assistant manager of the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. here, has entered the race for state legislator.—F.K.H.

Almira, Wash.—Neal Albertson of Rockford has succeeded A. M. Jansen as manager of the Almira Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Albertson has been associated with the Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., for the last seven years.

Seattle, Wash.—After issuing an ultimatum demanding higher wages, union workers in 20 Washington and Oregon flour mills Aug. 26 prepared to strike. The ultimatum was issued after two months' negotiations failed to produce an agreement.—F.K.H.

Kendrick, Ida.—New bean cleaning machinery has been installed in the Kendrick Bean Growers Ass'n's new three-story addition to its warehouse.

Seattle, Wash.—A grain elevator owned by Frye & Co. was damaged by fire the night of Aug. 27, caused by spontaneous combustion. It was necessary to sluice 25 carloads of the grain out of the elevator and into the company's yard before the blaze could be controlled. The grain is used for cattle fattening.

Portland, Ore.—Albert Archibald Ryer, head of the Ryer Grain Co., grain brokers, died Aug. 31 at his home here. Mr. Ryer was born at Ayr, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 10, 1887, and came to the United States 51 years ago. He had been active for many years in the grain brokerage field, particularly in the Inland Empire, and 12 years ago came to Portland where he operated until his death.—F.K.H.

Albany, Ore.—The Northwest Poultry Products Co. is occupying its new quarters, the finishing touches on the large, new structure now being made. Incoming merchandise is being received at the new plant, but the formal opening will not be held until after feed grinding and refrigeration machinery and other equipment have been installed. Dave Rylands is manager of the business.

Portland, Ore.—M. A. Karsish, for the past eight years representative of the Terminal Flour Mills in the Orient, is no longer connected with that concern. Karsish has been a resident of Portland for the past seven months, but prior to that spent 16 years in the grain and flour business in the Orient. Severance of his connection with the Terminal Co. comes as a result of war conditions which have disrupted trade in the Orient.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Loysville, Pa.—C. W. Little is new manager of Waggoner's flour mill. He will grind chop feed Tuesday and Friday of each week.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Gary, S. D.—The annual grain show was held here Sept. 2.

Java, S. D.—The Java Equity Exchange has leased the Bagley elevator here for storage purposes.

Watertown, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its convention here at the Lincoln Hotel, Dec. 10, 11 and 12.

Milbank, S. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is building an elevator alongside its present house. Joe Erne is manager of the local plant.

Hetland, S. D.—The Hetland Co-operative Ass'n has been organized and has purchased the Farmers Union Grain & Brokerage Co. here. It will deal in grain, coal, feed, flour and petroleum products. M. J. Nelson is manager.

The following South Dakota grain firms reported damage incurred at their elevators, the result of recent high winds: F. C. and H. C. Wyman, Clark; Midland Co-op. Marketing Ass'n, Midland; Pacific Grain Co., Strandburg; N. W. Smith, Thomas.

Vermillion, S. D.—The J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock authorized, \$50,000; incorporators, J. C. Mullaney and Alice Mullaney of Sioux City, Ia., and R. Sutcliffe, Vermillion. The company will operate grain elevators here, at Gayville and Centerville. Mr. Mullaney recently severed his connection with the James J. Mullaney & Son Co. at Sioux City.

Centerville, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney & Son grain elevator will be operated under the new name of the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co., the latter company recently incorporated following the withdrawal of J. C. Mullaney from the former company and the organization of the new firm. In addition to the local elevator, the houses at Vermillion and Gayville owned by J. J. Mullaney & Son have been transferred to the J. C. Mullaney Grain Co. William Disbrow will remain as manager of the local elevator.

SOUTHEAST

Oak Hill, W. Va.—Altman's Cash Feed Store opened for business in the old Duncan Feed Mill recently. The firm will mill its own feed and flour and retail same, carrying, also, a complete line of feed and dairy products. The building has been remodeled for the new business. William Tacket is manager.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

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411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Fair Bluff, N. C.—A movement is being launched to locate a flour mill here to be ready for next year's wheat crop.

Chester, W. Va.—A spark from a passing train is believed to have caused the fire which on Aug. 24 damaged the Faulk Bros. Co. plant.

Hendersonville, N. C.—Bert A. Boyd, well remembered Indianapolis commission merchant, who never forgets his many friends in the trade that he left 13 years ago, is remembered in turn by them. Hendersonville was a mecca for Frank K. Coe, of the Chrisman Grain Co., Chrisman, Ill., on his August vacation tour of the Southeastern states, which included a day with Bert Boyd for him and his family.

Decatur, Ala.—Building contracts for the modern mill of concrete and steel to be erected here by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, have been awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The new mill, which will be located on the banks of the Tennessee River, will have complete facilities for receiving grain and shipping by water transportation as well as by rail. In addition to its flour and corn meal milling facilities, a mixed feed manufacturing unit also will be included. Construction work will start immediately and is expected to be completed and the plant to be in operation by Mar. 1, 1941. The new mill will be of the most modern type. Provision is made for air conditioning, and the plant also will have concrete flour storage bins to permit flour packing only during the daytime shift. Wheat cleaning facilities will be complete in every detail. A separate building will house the office and laboratory of the plant. Power for the new mill will be furnished by the T.V.A. The channel of the river will be deepened alongside the mill property and a special wharf will be built for mill use. A marine leg will be installed for unloading grain from barges. Construction of the plant will give the Omaha company its first mill outside Nebraska.

TENNESSEE

Winchester, Tenn.—The flour and corn mill of the Winchester Milling Co. was destroyed by fire recently. The warehouse and feed mill were not damaged.

Nashville, Tenn.—Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky., have acquired the business of the Snell Milling Co., and it is understood will install necessary machinery in connection with the blending plant to make all grades of poultry, dairy and horse feeds.

TEXAS

Spearman, Tex.—The W. B. Johnson Elevator Co. is building a 22,000-bu. grain elevator here. Charles Tucker is manager.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fire in an elevator leg, put out by sprinklers, caused some damage in the Bewley Mills on Aug. 9.

Dallas, Tex.—P. L. Kennedy Co. has leased W. J. Lawther Mills' warehouse and will operate a feed business. He formerly was located at Jefferson, Tex.

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Equity Exchange is erecting a 250,000-bu. grain elevator here to cost approximately \$50,000. The structure will be of steel and concrete with six large circular bins, each about 150 ft. high. The exchange has six elevators in this vicinity with a total storage of 160,000 bus.

San Antonio, Tex.—Action has been delayed on an ordinance introduced by Mayor Maury Maverick regulating and licensing hay and grain dealers here. The ordinance would provide a \$50 license fee for wholesale and retail dealers and sets up a \$100 fine for violation on conviction. It defines a wholesaler as one who sells hay and grain in lots of 7,000 lbs. or more. The ordinance sets out that inferior quality of hay and grain are being sold here; that some of it is unfit for use; that unsanitary conditions prevail and that storage of grain is causing fire hazards.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Lewis Winter, owner of Interstate By-products Co., suffered severe injuries to his right hand recently when it was caught in a small conveyor while he was supervising operation of machinery in the company's plant. Infection followed the injury but his condition now is considered favorable.

Marshall, Tex.—Just before the fire that badly damaged the plant of the Marshall Mill & Elevator Co. Aug. 16 (reported in the last issue of the Journals), a nail in feed being ground by a grinding mill owned by the elevator company and located in the old hotel building caused a small fire which was quickly extinguished with about \$200 damage resulting.

UTAH

Salt Lake, Utah.—The 318,000-bu. capacity grain storage elevator built by the Latter Day Saints Church Welfare Program, now completed, was dedicated in special exercises held at the Welfare Site in which members of the Relief Society, Welfare Com'te and Church leaders took an active part Aug. 27. Emphasizing the fact that the wheat to be stored in the new bins by the Relief Society would never be used for trading or exert any influence on the wheat price in the world market, Pres. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., in his remarks following his breaking the seal on the first car of wheat loaded into the new concrete structure, praised the various organizations and individuals who contributed to the building of the elevator, which stands, a striking monument to the Church's adherence to principles of thrift and foresight in storing grain against a possible time of need and scarcity.

WISCONSIN

Rosholt, Wis.—Lightning struck and slightly damaged the warehouse of M. S. Colrud in August.

Fair Water, Wis.—Kuehn & Damerau, grain flour and feed dealers, have sold their business here to J. W. Laper.—H.C.B.

LaCrosse, Wis.—The federal court has approved the recent sale of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. properties here to Cargill, Inc.

Superior, Wis.—The Omaha railroad is reported to have under consideration construction here of a 7,000,000-bu. elevator.—F. G. C.

Eleva, Wis.—Prie Olson of Blair, owner of the Olson Feed Stores in Eleva, Blair, Whitehall and Taylor, has purchased the local Equity Elevator.

Jefferson, Wis.—William Frank, 69, operator of the Jefferson Flour & Feed Mill for many years until his retirement ten months ago, died Sept. 4.—H.C.B.

Marathon City (Marathon p. o.), Wis.—Lightning coming in on power wires did some damage in the plant of the Co-operative Farmers Produce Co. recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of September, 1940, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Burke (Madison p.o.), Wis.—The Madison Feed Supply Co. has filed articles of incorporation here with R. M. and R. V. Comstock and J. D. Heywood as incorporators.—H.C.B.

Appleton, Wis.—Ferdinand A. Plank, 81, former flour mill operator, died here Aug. 25. Mr. Plank at one time was in charge of the Wambold Flour Mill and later was associated with the Marshall & Hammel grain elevator.—H.C.B.

Superior, Wis.—Great Northern Railway officials are studying blueprints of a 5,000,000-bu. grain elevator to be built near Elevator S. If approved and constructed F. A. Kelsey, superintendent of the road, declared, the new elevator will be a huge concrete bin, raising storage capacity here to 13,000,000 bus. Final determination on construction of the elevator rests with the president's office in St. Paul, Mr. Kelsey stated.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Net earnings of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., for the year ended July 31 amounted to \$913,014, compared with \$838,289 for the preceding year. The year's profit is equal to \$1.77 per share of common against \$1.59 in 1939.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, has announced plans for the erection of a 5,000,000-bus. elevator here. The Ass'n contemplates erecting several other large elevators as well as subterminals in several interior points.—H.C.B.

Avoca, Wis.—The old Barnhardt Bros. grain elevator is being remodeled into a feed mill. Fount Derrickson, owner, has purchased the grinding equipment at Balmoral and will move it here, to be installed. He will do grinding and crushing and also, possibly, feed mixing.

Merrill, Wis.—Herman A. Stuenkel, owner of the Merrill Elevator Co. and the Merrill Flour & Feed Store for 18 years, has sold his businesses to the Consumers' Co-op. Exchange. It was announced that Arthur Boettcher will remain with the Merrill Flour & Feed store.—H.C.B.

Green Bay, Wis.—Harvey Barthels, local feed dealer, was fined \$1 and \$5.53 in costs in municipal court Aug. 24 on a charge of violating the commercial feed law. Clayton Lurvey, state inspector, was the complainant. Barthels testified that a batch of feed had been made up for a customer and that employees in tagging it had used tags for a different grade of feed, which did not conform to the contents of the bags.—H.C.B.

WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—The Gillette Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n has purchased the E. S. Butler mill property. G. G. Clark, manager, stated a co-operative oil and gas station would be ready for operation there early in September under the management of Ray Reed. The mill operated by L. A. Wilkerson on the property will continue in operation and will do custom feed grinding and flour milling.

Indolence Premium

The poorer you are the more you git!

A sum of \$50,000,000 has been set aside to aid tenant farmers in the purchase of land. None of it will go to the man who day in and day out over long hard years has worked and slaved, scrimped and saved, until at last he is over the hill in gaining a foothold as a farm owner. No. All of it will go to those who, for one reason or another, have failed to make the grade in the farming business, and some of whom, if they had a farm given to them, would in the course of time lose it!

Well, that's the way with lots of things these days. The great experiment of creating success by the hand-out method is under way. Of course, it won't work. It can't work. But it has a tremendous appeal to those who are as soft in their hearts as they are in their heads. Maybe it is a manifestation of humanitarian motives. Maybe it will prove to have just the opposite effect. For doing too much for people not infrequently in the end becomes the greater cruelty.—*The Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

Bureaucratic regimentation for individual and group initiative has revealed a succession of failures which have lowered the standard of living, increased the power of the federal government, impelling it along the way which leads to totalitarianism, and left us with an unbalanced budget without substantially reducing the number of unemployed.—Samuel Seabury, former associate justice of the Court of Appeals of New York.

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Books Received

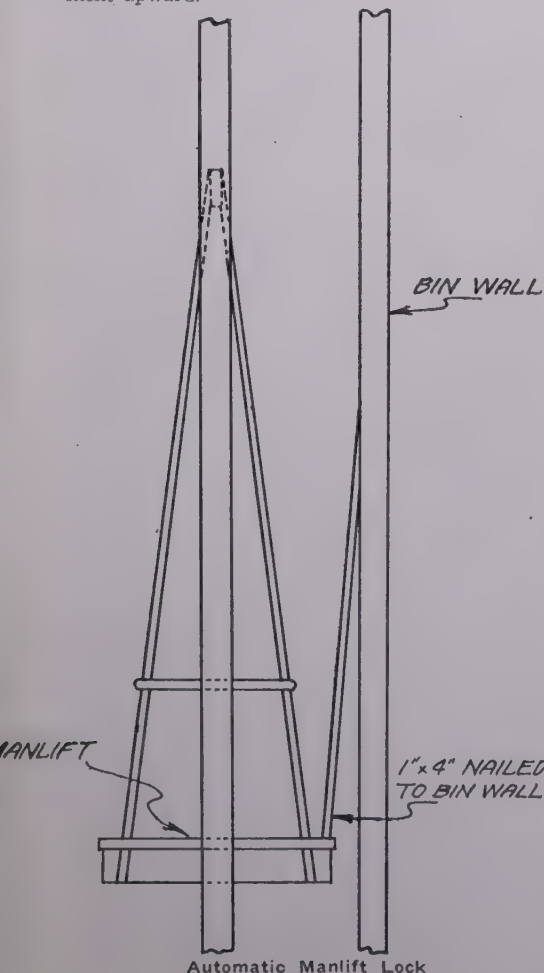
ARSON IN TIMES OF WAR explains the methods and materials used by arsonists in time of peace as well as war, going into the motive for arson, describing chemical devices and explosives used and making valuable suggestions for watchmen before and after a fire. Before our entry into the first world war the agents of a foreign nation used a hollow tube of lead divided into two compartments by a disc of copper to separate for a calculated period of time the two acids that created a flame when the disc was eaten thru. The heat melted the lead and there remained no evidence. These were shaped like a cigar and several could easily be placed in grain elevators, ship cargoes, warehouses and manufacturing plants. By Dr. Richard C. Steinmetz, chief special investigator, Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Buro. A 15 page pamphlet reprinted from the July quarterly of the National Fire Protective Ass'n, Boston, Mass.; price 15 cents.

An Automatic Manlift Lock

An automatic manlift lock that assures a manlift being found in place instead of half way up its guides when it is wanted, is illustrated in the sketch prepared by H. M. Anderson, Missouri fieldman for the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., and presented herewith.

The lock consists of a 1x4 inch board, 5 ft. long, trimmed to a long wedge at one end. The wedged end is nailed securely to the adjacent bin wall in such manner that the free end of the board springs over the edge of the manlift floor, as is shown in the sketch.

In operation this manlift stop is sprung with the foot over the edge of the manlift floor, so as to permit the floor to pass. When the manlift is brought down the floor pushes its own way past the stop to let the stop spring back automatically over its edge, catch, and prevent movement upward.



Automatic Manlift Lock

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER

ANDREW KERR, who runs the Kerr Grain Co. at St. Anne, Ill., observes that those farmers who plant soybeans in hills, rather than by broadcasting or drilling thick, are rewarded with heavier yields. Proper distance, he says, for planting is in hills about 15 inches apart each way, so they can be cultivated in a manner similar to corn. He tells of one stalk of soybeans, pulled out of a hill where it had three or four brothers of similar size, which carried 276 pods. The field from which this stalk was pulled produced 43 bus. per acre compared with a normal 18 to 25 bus. when beans are broadcast or drilled thick.

* * * * *

HARRY D. WHITE, operator of the White Elevator, at Carlisle, Ind., installed a small corn sheller for use on the small lots of ear corn farmers brought in to be ground and mixed with other ingredients for feeds. This corn sheller was installed in the basement of the elevator near the hammer mill. In this position it created a problem on how to handle cobs.

The problem was settled by installation of a blower, and wind trunking that led to the large cob bin on the opposite side of the elevator which served the elevator's regular corn sheller. The blower was set up on a frame in such a manner that the cobs from the small sheller drained directly into it. It was driven by a belt from the same driveshaft used to operate the sheller.

Harry White says the blower uses less than 10 h.p., and handles the cobs from the corn sheller efficiently. It has never clogged in nearly a year of operation.

Mr. White doesn't worry very much about the extra power required for operation of the blower. His power is supplied by two six-cylinder gasoline automobile motors in the engine room adjoining his elevator. These motors are cooled with water from a well. They are fitted with electric starters, have gear shifts to handle varying loads, and are admirably suited, says Mr. White, to the intermittent operating requirements of a grain elevator and grinding and mixing plant.

Export clearances of corn from Argentina the first week of September, amounting to 594,000 bus., included 358,000 for Canada. The ocean rate from Argentina to St. Lawrence on corn is quoted at \$7 a ton nominally. This compares with a nominal ocean rate quotation of \$12 a ton on corn from South Africa to the St. Lawrence.

Hand Fire Extinguishers

A small fire can easily be put out if the proper means are at hand, but if it is allowed to spread, it may destroy life and valuable property. Therefore, every building where a serious fire can happen should be protected with some means of extinguishing small fires quickly.

Hand fire extinguishers are designed especially for this purpose. With an extinguisher of the right kind, a fire can be fought effectively from a safe distance, but if a less suitable weapon is used, it may not only fail to put out the fire but may bring the user dangerously close to the flames. Many lives and immense property values are saved every year by the prompt use of hand extinguishers.

Extinguishers can be hung on hangers, supported by brackets, or set on shelves, but the top of the extinguisher should never be more than five feet from the floor. The space around them should always be kept clear of boxes, barrels, or anything which might make the extinguishers difficult to reach when needed.

All approved hand fire extinguishers are easy to operate and carry labels with directions for operating. It is well, however, for everyone to know, in advance, how to handle and operate extinguishers so that no time will be lost when prompt action is needed.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Robert J. Keehn, long associated with the building of grain elevators, died Sept. 6 after a long illness.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Walter C. Marmon, former president of Nordyke & Marmon Co. and vice-pres. and director of the Noblesville (Ind.) Milling Co., died Aug. 29 after a three months' illness.

Quincy, Ill.—A new 16-page catalog, describing the complete line of Brower's New Improved 1941 Feed Mixers, with from 250 to 4,000 lbs. capacity, is announced this month by the Brower Mfg. Co. An interesting feature is the new Brower "Mix-Rite" Whirlwind, with a capacity of 250 lbs. constructed of heavy steel with all seams welded—it whirls the ingredients in a mixing chamber, instead of stirring or tumbling the mix. Another feature of the new catalog is the "Little Giant" Whirlwind Feed and Seed Mixer, with a 700 lb. capacity. New improvements for the 1941 model include: A removable extension hopper for making loading easier and faster, a greater horsepower motor, a glass observation window to permit inspection of mixed feed, and a larger sacking spout. The 1,000—2,000—3,000 and 4,000 capacities have 12 in. augers, special doors, etc. The catalog also includes new developments in the Brower Feed Grinder Line. A copy will be sent Journal readers on request.

New Mechanical Bean Picker Tested

Myron H. Churchill, Duffield, Mich., elevator operator, who follows the bean business as a side line to engineering, has devised a unique bean picker which he believes can be used efficiently by elevators for cleaning up the familiar Michigan pea beans ready for marketing.

One unit has been tested in the agricultural engineering department of Michigan State College. "This picker has several unique features," says Prof. H. H. Musselman, head of the department. "Flat and irregular beans are held on vibrating inclined surfaces. Another feature is the rough cloth used by the machine to separate or remove particles that are not smooth, like small stones, wet, wrinkled and rough surfaced beans.

"The biggest feature is that there is no possibility of cracking or injuring the beans as they pass thru the machine. The machine can be used in local elevators, or even on individual farms, because it is small and portable."

Weevil Infest High Percent California Grain

During their inspections of 5,397 lots of grain and rice, involving 274,394 tons of these commodities stored in 472 public grain warehouses in California during the spring months, inspectors for the Bureau of Field Crops, California Department of Agriculture, found 531 lots of grain, involving 25,977.3 tons, to be so infested with grain weevil that they were declared a public nuisance.

The inspections, required annually under the Grain Warehouse Inspection Act, began Mar. 12 and ended June 8. A total of 589 lots of grain, involving 32,422 tons, were found to show a trace of weevil infestation. This amounted to more than 10% of the grain stored in public grain warehouses.

L. M. Jeffers, chief of the Bureau of Field Crops, Sacramento, urges California warehousemen to keep up a vigorous fight against the grain weevil. He does not expect complete eradication, but feels that control is possible, and weevil infestation in public grain warehouses can be reduced.

Field Seeds

Montgomery, Ala.—The Alabama Seed Dealers Ass'n met here Sept. 10.

Chicago, Ill.—The Ostberg Seed Co. is building a storage addition costing \$10,000.

Tulelake, Cal.—The Merrill Mills has installed a seed cleaning machine that doubles its capacity.

Shreveport, La.—The Lane Wilson Seed Co. has purchased a machine to clean seed oats and to grade corn.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—L. G. Peters' seed and coal business has been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Exchange.

Grangeville, Idaho.—The Idaho Lewis County Seed Growers Ass'n has been incorporated to handle seeds, grain and produce.

Gridley, Cal.—A 3-story seed cleaning plant has been built by Victor Hoag, with special machinery for cleaning ladino clover.

Rice, Wash.—E. W. Keck of Rice, who has been specializing in growing Mountain brome grass, reports a yield of four tons of seed from 19 acres.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—The Michigan State Seed Co., owner Walt Abrams, is rearranging his seed machinery so as to modernize his flow and will install a Sutton, Steele & Steele Specific Gravity Seed Separator.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Slope Seed Ass'n, a group of elevator men from the Slope country who work co-operatively in handling seeds of all kinds, held an all day meeting recently, featured by a banquet and entertainment at noon.

State College, Miss.—The Mississippi Seedsmen's Ass'n held a meeting recently to consider enforcement of the Federal Seed Act. Noble H. Pace of Cleveland is pres., and Herbert Eustis, also of Cleveland, sec'y-treas.

Production of hairy vetch seed this year is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the largest on record, at 20,000,000 lbs. The 1939 crop was 10,500,000 lbs. Most of the seed is produced in Oregon; the Michigan crop is 500,000 lbs.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Federal Trade Commission has obtained an agreement from a distributor of a nitrogen-fixing bacteria for the inoculation of seeds to cease representing that its product is tested and recommended by experimental stations and that certain competing products are inferior.

The reason that flax didn't do so well after the first few years was that the disease, flax wilt, became a serious problem. With the establishment of varieties resistant to this disease, flax can be grown on land long since broken out of grass.—Nebraska Agricultural College.

Washington, D. C.—Production of alsike clover seed this year is expected to be about 38 per cent larger than last year, and about 22 per cent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average. It is estimated that 25,968,000 pounds of thresher-run seed were produced this year, compared with 18,858,000 last year and 21,309,000 pounds the 10-year average.—U.S.D.A.

Little Rock, Ark.—Attention of seedsmen is called to the fact that seed offered for sale in Arkansas as Abruzzi rye must have previously been approved, as to source, by the Board. Seedsmen having Abruzzi rye which they wish to sell as such in Arkansas should write to the Plant Board Seed Laboratory, Fayetteville, giving full particulars as to origin, distance of planting from other ryes, etc.—Arkansas State Plant Board.

Dishman, Wash.—A 3-story addition is being built to the seed handling plant of B. J. Jacklin, of steel and concrete, to be used as a retail store and storeroom.

Audubon, Ia.—The Carlson Hybrid Corn Co. has bought land on which to erect a seed corn processing plant to store 50,000 bus. in a fireproof building having office quarters, to be ready for use before winter. Elmer Carlson, who heads the company, was former national corn husking champion.

Astoria, Ore.—A crop of lotus major has just been harvested at the state's agricultural experiment station, probably for the first time in the United States. The lotus major is a recent legume imported from France from which country all seed has previously come. Lotus is being recommended as a hay and pasture crop on Oregon Coast district dairies.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—Growing more and more alert to their opportunities, farmers of the Willamette valley have added another paying farm product to their diversified list. The product is sugar-beet seed. The theory is that while this area is not especially suited to the production of sugar beets for refineries, the beets produce a higher quality of seed, due to better opportunities for them to mature.—F.K.H.

Washington, D. C.—Stocks of seeds held by seedsmen on June 30 are now reported by the U.S.D.A. to have been larger than last year by the following percentages: alfalfa, 253%; red clover, 170%; sweetclover, 128%; crimson clover, 117%; alsike clover, 111%; meadow fescue, 56%; orchard grass, 48%; Sudan grass, 36%; and redtop, 18%; and less than last year by the following percentages: Kentucky bluegrass, 49%; lespe-deza, 39%; hairy vetch, 24%; millet, 24%; sorgo or "cane," 20%; timothy, 19%, and white clover, 6%.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Portable cleaners operating in Posey County have cleaned this season nearly 9,000 bus. of seed wheat and treated over 3,500 bushels. The portable seed wheat cleaner, financed by Igleheart Bros., of Evansville and operated in the north end of the county by Alvin Kleinschmidt has cleaned 2,754 bus. of seed wheat and treated 1,139 bus. The portable cleaner financed by the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. of Mt. Vernon, and the Home Mill & Grain Co., of Mt. Vernon, and operated by Francis Curtis, has cleaned 5,736 bus. of seed wheat and treated 2,416 bus.—W.B.C.

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in bus, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	331,000	170,000	141,000	149,000
Duluth	1,566,077	800,648	244,025	143,886
Ft. William	108,876	10,569	211,824	47,508
Milwaukee	102,960	171,560	.....	.....
Minneapolis	7,306,000	8,100,400	1,180,200	389,200
Superior	1,250,918	769,053	280,500	414,000
KAFIR AND MILO				
Kansas City	35,000	68,600	28,800	57,600
New Orleans	2,600	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	9,800	19,600	5,600	2,800
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	103,600	18,200	100,800	60,200
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	16,000	114,000	98,000	40,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	52,255	220,315	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	988,000	3,898,000	562,000	953,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,302,302	1,152,690	85,795	.....

Experiments indicate that flax is a profitable crop for fall seeding in a large part of South Texas, particularly, if proper precautions are taken by the growers to follow the best procedure in growing and handling the crop. Furthermore, the decline in cotton prices resulting from the partial loss of the world market for American cotton and the absence of restrictions in the agricultural adjustment program upon the production of flaxseed, which is a non-competitive crop, offer some encouragement for flax production in Texas.—A. D. Jackson, Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon seed growers are expected to be called on to supply an increased domestic demand for field and vegetable seeds for the next few years, as a result of the European war, which has cut off many of the normal sources of supply. Seeds chiefly affected include crimson clover, white clover, rye grass, orchard grass and hairy vetch. Oregon is also expected to become a major production center for sugar beet seed, according to the best information gathered by Oregon State College. Under the federal seed act there will be permitted the sale of this year's crop of Kentucky bluegrass and various kinds of bent grass without the requirement that they meet the regular germination standards under the new federal seed law.—F.K.H.

Results on Michels' Grass Tests

Advertised claims that Michels' grass, now being sold throughout the country, is a cross between Mosida wheat and Giant wild rye grass, and that the so-called cross is a true perennial, are not supported by two years of tests at several Experiment Stations, officials of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry report.

On the basis of the studies, neither the seeds of Michels' grass nor the plants when growing in the field can be distinguished from rye.

Chromosome counts of the pollen mother cells of the two supposed parents and the supposed hybrid show that it cannot be of the claimed parentage, say the officials. Mosida wheat has 21 such hereditary bodies or chromosomes and Giant wild rye has 14 chromosomes. On the other hand, common rye, and wild perennial rye from Asia, like Michels' grass, have seven chromosomes.

These facts, together with the fact that Michels' Grass has no resemblance to either of the supposed parents, wheat or Giant wild ryegrass make it necessary for the Bureau to consider Michels' grass as a variety of rye.

Tests on the longevity of Michels' grass showed that under favorable conditions probably 20 per cent or less of the plants may persist for more than one year. Even these plants in the field are practically all gone by the end of the second year. Normally most of the plants die after seed is formed, showing a winter annual habit of growth. A few common rye varieties have a certain amount of weekly perennial habits. A few Rosen rye plants will sometimes survive until the third year under favorable conditions. Other grasses, such as Italian ryegrass generally recognized as annual, volunteer year after year from shattered seed. Similar results have been reported with Michels' grass. Like any rye, it shatters freely. The impression that Michels' grass is a perennial may be due in part to volunteer plants from shattered seed.

Tests in the humid central and eastern United States, showed Michels' grass inferior in forage or pasture value to adapted varieties of winter wheat or rye. In these regions its growth habit is similar to the winter grains but, it is more subject to serious injury by leaf and stem rusts which attack the plants when they are about 10 to 12 inches high or less.

Under dryland conditions east of the Rocky Mountains it also has performed much like winter grains, and in much of the area it is less drought resistant in broadcast seedings than

many of the perennial grasses, such as crested wheatgrass, and brome-grass.

In the Pacific Northwest the grass has made satisfactory growth, but here also its general behavior is similar to winter rye. Under favorable conditions it may be leafier and the stems somewhat coarser than common varieties of rye, but its general development and vegetative characters are similar to Rosen or Dakold rye.

On the basis of available information, the Bureau concludes that Michels' grass should be classified as a variety of winter rye. In the humid East it has not proved equal to other winter grains as a forage or pasture plant. Under dryland conditions in the western United States it may or may not be equal or superior to other varieties of winter rye in palatability and in forage production and drought resistance. It has shown no indication of being a persistent perennial such as crested wheatgrass or brome-grass.

Soybean Experiments in Washington

B. J. Jacklin, proprietor of the Jacklin Seed House at Dishman, Wash., became interested in soybeans while he was an experiment station superintendent for the University of Wisconsin.

After removing to the Spokane Valley he tried to find a soybean variety adapted to its climate and soil without success until three years ago, when he obtained from Professor E. J. Delwiche of Wisconsin University a seed that has since been tried in small plots in many different localities under the supervision of county agents, with and without irrigation.

Two plantings in the Spokane Valley total 150 acres.

Results have been good, bad and indifferent, depending on where the crop has been tried. For the most part, the areas with warm, dry soil have produced the best results, Mr. Jacklin observes. The rich, moist soil of the Palouse country seems to be not so well suited to the Wisconsin strain with which he is chiefly working, as are the drier locations of the Big Bend and the Spokane Valley.

Winter Turf No Substitute for the Columbia Oat

The Columbia oat must not be confounded with the Winter Turf variety because the two are not adapted to the same regions or growing conditions. Winter Turf is a later-maturing cold-resistant winter variety while Columbia is an early-maturing spring variety. Thus Columbia might not survive the winter if sown in the fall in the Winter Turf region, and Winter Turf would fail to head and make grain if sown in the late spring in the corn belt.

Columbia can be distinguished from Winter Turf (called also Virginia Winter or Oregon Gray) by the brownish color of the hull, particularly the inner hull of the grain. The light-colored veins on the hulls of both Columbia and Winter Turf give the grains a striped appearance. However, the stripes of Winter Turf are a distinct gray rather than brown or brownish-gray as in Columbia. Under certain growing conditions Columbia oats may not develop their characteristic color and are then difficult to identify. Colors ranging from nearly white to tan, brown, brownish red, brownish gray, sometimes have been encountered.

Columbia was selected from a field of the Fulghum variety, a red oat, at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in 1920. It has brownish-gray rather than red hulls on the kernels and differs otherwise from Fulghum. However, it is rather similar to some strains of Burt, which also is classed as a red oat. The basic kernel color, the red-oat type of basal attachment on some of the secondary kernels, the growth characteristics of the plants, and the adaptation to the spring-sown red oat area definitely class Columbia as belonging to the red oat group, which includes such varieties as

Fulghum, Kanota, Red Rustproof, Fulgrain, Nortex, and Burt.

The Columbia variety of oats, first distributed to farmers in Missouri in 1930, has since become widely grown there as well as in Illinois, Indiana, and other states. It is early in maturity, yields well, is adapted to comparatively late spring seeding and the grain is highly satisfactory for making rolled oats.—U.S.D.A.

Regulations Under South Carolina Seed Law

Under the law of South Carolina effective May 28 regulations have been issued effective Sept. 1, providing that:

List the following noxious weeds—wild onion or garlic, all dodders, corn cockle, cheat or chess, wild oats, Johnson-grass, nut-grass, wild mustard, black mustard and sand-bur. Nut-grass and sand-bur have been added to the list of noxious weeds specified in the seed law and Canada thistle omitted.

Agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds, or mixtures of each, will be considered unfit for seeding purposes and are prohibited from being sold, offered, or exposed for sale, when (a) Such seeds contain more than 5 per cent by weight of all seeds of weeds; (b) Such seeds contain 15 or more noxious weed seed either singly or collectively, in each ounce of seed. If there are less than 15 noxious weeds per ounce, the kind and number per ounce must be given. All agricultural, vegetable, or flower seeds shall bear a standard tag or label.

A mixture means seed consisting of more than one kind or variety, each present in excess of 5 per cent of the whole.

All agricultural seed shall have a standard germination of 75 per cent, except lespedezas, crotalaris, and iron peas which shall have a standard germination of 65 per cent. If below standard, shall be plainly marked "Below standard germination" and true germination shall be shown.

Hard seed must not be included in the germination percentage except in asparagus.

Corn Acreage Planted to Hybrids

Corn Belt farmers are growing 25 million acres of hybrid corn this year, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service. With total corn plantings in the 12 North Central States estimated at 49,544,000 acres, more than half is planted to hybrids.

The spectacular increase in the acreage of hybrids throughout the Corn Belt has been one of the most significant agricultural developments of recent years. From a beginning in 1936, hybrid corn acreage had expanded by 1938 to 12 million acres, and by 1939 to 21 million acres. The 25 million acres under cultivation in the Corn Belt this year reflects the continued shift to hybrid varieties that has been limited only by the supply of adapted seed.

In 1938, the first year for which Corn Belt survey data are available, the heaviest concentration of hybrid corn acreage was found in northern Illinois and east central Iowa, and even there hybrids made up less than three-fourths of the total. Many sections of this area now have as much as 95 percent of the total corn acreage in hybrids. The concentration of acreage has spread out in all directions from this area until in 1940 hybrids constituted over 80 percent of the total corn acreage in most of Iowa, the southern parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the northern half of Illinois and Indiana, and the northwestern part of Ohio.

Production of hybrid varieties is not limited

to the Corn Belt, the 1940 survey covered 22 states having 69 percent of the nation's corn acreage this year. About 25,696,000 acres, or 42 percent of the total corn acreage included in the survey, was planted with hybrid seed.

In a special yield survey made in 1939, crop correspondents reporting on both kinds indicated that hybrids outyielded other varieties that year by 10 to 30 percent, depending on the section of the country reporting. In the eastern states, the increase averaged about 10 percent. In the western edge of the Corn Belt, where drought is a limiting factor, hybrids outyielded other varieties by as much as 20 to 30 percent. For the Corn Belt as a whole, the differential ranged between 10 and 20 percent.

A number of factors, such as the increased use of fertilizers, the tendency to plant hybrids on the more fertile fields, and generally favorable seasons the past few years, make the evaluation of the effect of hybrids on per-acre yield trends more difficult. But if hybrids have increased corn yields by no more than 10 percent, the net effect has been to increase corn production by many millions of bushels without increasing acreage.

Meeting of Wisconsin Seed Dealers

Over 100 seedsmen attended a meeting of the Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n at the Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., Aug. 27, and heard an address by Herbert Criegee of Forest Junction on "Buying Conditions—Can We Help to Improve Them"; by W. W. Oppel, Milwaukee, on "Why Buyers Usually Underestimate Shrinkage When Buying Seed on a Dockage Basis"; by D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, on "Why Belong to an Association?"; by Professor A. H. Wright on "The Dependability of Hybrids."

MR. CRIEGER said: It is a great mistake to buy seed in the dirt—it should always be on a cleaned basis—and quit worrying about your competitors' prices—they don't pay your bills.

MR. CRIEGER advised all wholesale seed dealers to co-operate closely with country buyers in helping to determine the clean seed value of seed. He brought out the fact that the wholesalers are equipped with the very best seed cleaning machinery and, naturally, can do a very much better job of cleaning the seed than can most of the country dealers.

LAWRENCE TEWELES, of Milwaukee, described the situation in farm seeds, with reference to stocks on hand, and answered many questions from those present.

FRED KELLOGG, of Milwaukee, made a brief address.

It was resolved that prizes be offered to high school students for meritorious theses on the evils of weed seeds.

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Marmin, a New Winter Wheat

Marquis, the well known superior spring wheat, and Minturki, a hardy and high-yielding winter variety, have been crossed to produce a selection named Marmin.

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the agronomy division at University Farm, believes it combines the desirable qualities of each. It is winter-hardy, high-yielding, has a high bushel-weight and a better milling quality than Minturki. Because it yields flour of better color and weighs more per bushel, Marmin will probably grade higher on the market than its predecessor. At the same time it retains the rust-resistance and the winter-hardiness of the Minturki.

Marmin is a development of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. E. R. Ausemus, associate agronomist of the department who is in charge of wheat investigation work in Minnesota, has worked closely with the Southeast Experiment Station staff members at Waseca. The new wheat, like all varieties released by the station, has been grown and tested under a wide variety of conditions before being recommended to Minnesota growers.

About 1,000 bus. of seed have been made available at Waseca and University Farm for seeding this fall.

Melilot Tainted Wheat Affects Bread

Canadian grain dealers, millers, and bakers have had some difficulty with melilot (sweet clover) tainted wheat which carried sufficient odor to affect the flour and the bread baked from the flour. A sweet clover taint in wheat is considered by the inspection department to be of consequence in grading the grain. To check justification for considering a melilot odor as a grading factor, the Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, made a series of studies.

The results from the investigations appear to justify the Inspection Branch in establishing a rejection level of odor in melilot tainted wheat which is somewhat above the threshold level of detection for observers with a keen sense of smell. If all wheats having a medium or stronger odor are rejected there is little likelihood of complaints based on melilot odor. The few cars having a faint odor, which are allowed to enter the straight grades, will un-

doubtedly be diluted to such an extent during ordinary handling that the odor of melilot will not be present in any cargo leaving Canada. It appears also that there is some possibility of using more strongly tainted wheats for human consumption by mixing them off cautiously in the mill.

Make Good Seed Wheat Available

J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, in a timely bulletin calls attention to the fact that seed time is approaching. He says: Now is the time for you to see that good seed wheat is made available to your producers. It will mean a greater income next year for your community and more satisfactory business for you as a dealer. Thru the courtesy of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, we are enclosing herewith a list of more than 407,000 bus of Grade "A" seed wheat, and we recommend that you use this list in advising your farmer customers where they may obtain good seed of their favorite variety.

All the grade "A" seed listed on the attached pages has been inspected in the fields by the Wheat Improvement Ass'n, and in order to obtain this "A" rating, it is free from rye, stinking smut and mixture of other varieties.

South Dakota Corn Palace

Mitchell, S. D.—Stars of stage and screen will provide entertainment for Corn Palace visitors during the 1940 Fall Festival, Sept. 23 to 28. The "Cavalcade of Hollywood Stars" will feature Johnnie Scat Davis and His Orchestra and Dixie Dunbar and her Rhythmaires.

Davis' Band was recently acclaimed the "band of the year" in Hollywood. Dixie Dunbar formed the rhythmaire group with four boys after completion of her great success in Yokel Boy on Broadway. Prior to her stage appearances, Dixie was featured in countless pictures in Hollywood. The Singing Marines, with Lois Wollner, featuring operatic and musical comedy hits, Paul Remos and his Toy Boys.

As an additional feature, Norma Ballard will present a program of music on her electric organ for three-quarters of an hour preceding each performance.

Besides the show at the Corn Palace, there will be free street acts, featuring the Three Milos, in a thrilling aerial balancing performance, 125 feet in the air, and lariat swinging number.

Grain Carriers

Examiner Rice of the I.C.C., will hold a hearing Sept. 16 at the Hotel Phillips, Kansas City, on the complaint by the Kansas City Board of Trade v. Rock Island in No. 28499.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 44,310 cars during the week ending Aug. 24, against 43,789 cars loaded during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Felix Robinson and Marion Lewis are alleged to have stolen 50 grain doors from the Burlington Railroad to build a hunting and fishing shack on the Missouri River. They are under arrest.

Churchill, Man.—Not a single vessel has loaded wheat this year at the government elevator, which stands full to the tops of the bins. Since the present war started no convoys go as far north as Hudson Strait.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission has protested against continuation of grain switching charges beyond Oct. 12, the date set by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The carriers had asked for more time.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint by the Missouri Millers Ass'n against rates on grain and grain products from central Missouri to Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin as not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

The Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry. Co., in Sup. No. 11 to Tariff No. 5-H, effective Sept. 16, cancels route via Auburn, Alton R. R., East St. Louis, Ill., and Illinois Central R. R. in connection with rate on grain and grain products from Compro and Taylorville to Cairo, Ill.

Abandonment of 23 miles of line between Dixon and Oxford Junction, Ia., is permitted the Milwaukee Road by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which denies permission to abandon 17 miles from Wyoming to Monticello, Ia. The objecting railroad brotherhoods claimed that the railroad had not made sufficient effort to retain traffic, a considerable portion of which was diverted to trucks following an increase in rates in 1938.

Washington, D. C.—The conference committee is charged with having eliminated from the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill the Miller-Wadsworth amendment which permitted a transportation system to charge any minimum rate which would be compensatory. Also the Interstate Commerce Commission suggestion that the railroads be permitted to acquire water or motor lines is said to have been incorporated by the conference committee, a monopoly of transportation that is opposed by western shippers.

An Efficient Business Builder

By TRAVELER

A Bulletin Board of generous proportions for the free use of farmers attracts grain growers to many country elevator offices. Some buyers post their bids for grain near by and always watch for an opportunity to talk with visitors. Comfortable chairs emphasize the farmers' welcome, but the FARMER'S BULLETIN with a heavy vertical stripe down the middle and one side headed Wanted, the other For Sale encourages shrewd traders to watch the Bulletin Board for bargains. This publicity promoter not only helps farmers to make sales, trades or purchases desired but wins good will—the most valuable asset of modern business. I have heard many country elevator operators commend the Farmers Bulletin Board, but none have condemned it.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Title to Crops.—In absence of a written reservation in deed, growing crops pass with conveyance of realty.—*Sweet v. Watson's Nursery, et al. District Court of Appeal, California, 92 Pac. (2d) 812.*

Surety on Warehouseman's Bond was not liable for balance of sales price of goods stored with warehouseman, which warehouseman collected according to custom but failed to remit.—*Rev. Stat. 1925, arts. 5569, 5612, 5661, 5664. Republic Underwriters v. Tillamook Bay Fish Co. Commission of Appeals of Texas, 126 S. W. (2d) 641.*

Fertilizer Sale.—Written order containing agreement that seller of fertilizer should not be held responsible for "productiveness or quality" of buyer's crops barred buyer's action for alleged breach of oral warranty of guaranty and quality of crop in absence of fraud.—*Buckley v. Shell Chemical Co. District Court of Appeal, California, 89 Pac. (2d) 453.*

Warehousemen.—The lien of a warehouseman may not be extended to cover charges in relation to goods which were not stored in the warehouse, but in regard to which warehouseman performs services, especially if the services are performed under a separate contract or under a separable part of the same contract.—*Mockford v. Iles, Supreme Court of Indiana, 26 N. E. (2d) 42.*

A carrier of goods is not liable as a common carrier unless he was under a legal obligation to accept the goods and carry them; and a carrier could not be held liable unless he had publicly offered to carry for all persons indifferently, or had, by manner of conducting business, held himself out as ready to carry for all.—*Senters v. Railiff's, Admr. Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 128 S. W. (2d) 724.*

A Landlord was entitled to a lien on proceeds of cotton held in hands of tenant's mortgagee and not credited to tenant's account, where mortgagee, with knowledge that land on which cotton was grown belonged to landlord, assisted tenant in converting cotton by acting as tenant's agent in placing it in a government loan, notwithstanding that landlord had authorized tenant to sell cotton.—*Lee Gin Co. v. Archillion, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 129 S. W. (2d) 952.*

Interstate Commerce Commission has authority under Interstate Commerce Act to remove discrimination against interstate commerce, and to that end may control intrastate rates so far as necessary to remove unjust discrimination against interstate commerce resulting from relation of interstate and intrastate rates which are reasonable in themselves.—*Rockwell Lime Co. v. Illinois Commerce Commission, appeal of C. & N-W. Ry. Co. et al., Supreme Court of Illinois, 26 N. E. (2d) 99.*

Processing Tax.—Buyers of flour were not entitled to recover from miller processing taxes paid under unconstitutional Agricultural Adjustment Act, where amount of tax was included in composite price named in sales contract, contract provided for increase, decrease or abatement of tax, but not for law being nullified by courts, and there was no allegation that tax was not passed on by buyers.—*Noll Baking & Ice Cream Co. v. Sparks Milling Co., Appellate Court of Illinois, 26 N. E. (2d) 425.*

Title to Crop.—Lessee of tillable land comprising part of farm, by whom corn was raised, picked and cribbed, was entitled thereto as against holder of judgment which had been obtained against lessor prior to execution of lease, notwithstanding that lessor was not in exclusive possession of the farm and that lease was not recorded, in absence of word or conduct on part of lessee misleading creditor or inducing him to act to his prejudice.—*Penrose Elevator Co. v. Wayne McCray and W. F. Holmes, Appellate Court of Illinois, 25 N. E. (2d) 138.*

Georgia Seedsmen Organize

Meeting at the Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga., 28 seedsmen formed the Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n Aug. 29.

Officers elected are: Pres., R. E. L. Snelson, Savannah; vice-pres., H. L. Cofer, Athens, and sec'y-treas., Frank C. Everett, Jr., Atlanta.

A campaign for new members will be conducted with the prospects of a very large attendance at a 2-day meeting in December.

Future Bookings Are Options

Earl M. Page, St. Louis wholesale seedsmen, speaking before the annual convention of the Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n, had a word for bookings of future orders for field seeds. He called such bookings "options." He said:

"The booking of future orders in the field seed industry has generally been unprofitable, particularly when these orders are booked a long time in advance of shipping data. The reason these bookings are unprofitable is the fact that in general and in spite of all contentions to the contrary, they are merely options. You are granting to your customer, or possibly to your competitor's customer, the option of purchasing from you a certain quantity of seeds at a fixed price at a later date.

"You make no charge for this option and you have automatically given away any chance for market advance on those quantities, for if the market advances, the customer is sure to take out the goods whether he needs it or not. If the market declines, he will find a thousand and one reasons why he doesn't need the seed, or you may quickly see that he will be unable to sell it and meet local competition unless you reduce the price to current market levels at shipping date.

"Future bookings are options. If you will examine your records and your experience over a period of years you will find that by and large they are nothing more than options. An occasional bona fide future contract is booked and delivered at contract price on the face of declining markets, but this is the exception rather than the rule. It would seem logical to eliminate future bookings or defer quoting future prices until a reasonably short time before delivery date. Exceptions to such a rule could be made to dealers who definitely want to place future orders and assume the market risk. In these instances, a deposit should be required. Let us remember that the fortunes in the field seed industry were made before the days of future bookings."

Balkanizing Our Nation

Adapted from Adequate Profits, Bigelow, Kent, Willard & Co., in "The Detroit Free Press."

What has happened to this once free country? The abolition of tariffs within our borders was guaranteed by the constitution, yet free trade in the United States is being seriously threatened.

At least a dozen states are carrying on a beer war; some of the dairy states keep out each other's milk and oleomargarine. In North Carolina and Georgia no eggs are legally fresh if laid outside the state. In sunny California there is a ban on the citrus fruits of rival Florida. And there is actually one state so benighted that it rejects all textbooks in its schools unless written by its own citizens.

We have lost most of our foreign trade by now. Are we going to sit back and allow barriers to be erected between the states that will strangle our domestic commerce as well?

If the movement were permitted to spread unchecked, it could easily dismember the country. And it is spreading. Lately the cities have taken it up. Now Reno seeks to exclude all but local bakers by holding up and inspecting out-of-town bread. Santa Barbara says curtly to Los Angeles, "Tell your laundries to keep out. If they try to do business here they will have to pay for inspection."

The dictators could make great capital out of all this. We announce to the world we are such good neighbors we need no forts nor guards along the Canadian border. At the same time Rhode Island is putting red dye into 5,000 quarts of milk from her sister state Vermont.

The clock of Europe has been turned back centuries. It becomes all the more our obligation then to show the amity in which 48 states can live here, in the greatest free trade area in the world.

Everyone who is interested in the recovery and unity of the nation will be worried by this trend. If the restrictive measures continue to pile up there can be but one result—all the people will get poorer. And we shall be living under still another foreignism of sectional feuds and hatreds.

Close to a thousand state laws have been passed to date for the purpose of obstructing commerce. Everyone engaged in interstate trade should do everything possible to bring about their repeal. Unless they do, trade all over the country will be hopelessly handicapped by increased costs of distribution and interstate business will be suffocated.

Lincoln, Neb.—Drouth has led A.A.A. officials to rule that Nebraska farmers in drouth districts may harvest sweet sorghums planted on non-depleting acres, and put them in silos for feed. Heretofore the A.A.A. ruling has considered sorghums put in silos as a soil depleting crop. Similar rulings made under drouth conditions in other years came too late to help farmers in drouth districts.

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Grain & Feed Journals

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Feedstuffs

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. and the Miller Chemical Co., of Omaha, have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease advertising that "Miller's Liquid Hog Medicine" is a tonic, a conditioner, an effective treatment for swine in a run-down condition, and a competent and effective treatment for hog diseases generally.

Madison, Wis.—Soybean oil meal shipments into Wisconsin during 1939 amounted to 46,746 tons, against 35,894 tons in 1938, as reported by the state department of agriculture. Cottonseed meal shipments into the state were only 828 tons, against 892 tons in 1938.

L. F. Brown, former sec'y of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and Mrs. Brown, who have resided in Florida since his resignation, are visiting friends in his old home state of New York, and Mr. Brown also renewed old acquaintanceships at the annual meeting of the Mineral Feed Mfrs., Olympia Fields, Chicago.

Regional Meetings of Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n

Meetings beginning with a dinner at 6:30 p. m. will be held by the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, after meetings at Rochester, Minn., Sept. 10, and Worthington, Minn., Sept. 11, at the following: Sept. 12, at the Ramsey Hotel, Redwood Falls; Sept. 16, at Hotel Spaulding, Duluth; Sept. 17, Pine Edge Inn, Little Falls, Minn.; Sept. 18, Hotel Lakeland, Willmar, Minn.; Sept. 19, Hotel Graystone, Detroit Lakes, Minn., and Sept. 23, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis.

Discolored Oats Good Hog Feed

By C. C. CULBERTSON, Iowa State College
Because rains have delayed the threshing of many oats fields in Iowa, much of the grain will be discolored. The discoloration does not lower the feeding value for hogs unless accompanied by rot or mold.

The most value can be obtained from oats fed to hogs if the grain is ground to medium fineness and soaked from one feeding to the next, Culbertson says. Soaking the oats does not increase the food value, but makes the feed more palatable; the hogs eat more and gain faster.

Broad sows before farrowing will keep in condition on dry ground oats, but will do better on soaked feed while suckling a litter.

Moldy Flax Unsafe Feed

Thousands of Iowa farmers "caught by the heavy August rains" are wondering what to do now with flax that molded in the windrow, in some cases for several weeks, before it could be threshed.

The best solution is to sell the flax, even at a heavy discount, rather than feed it to cattle. Feeding moldy flax is a risky proposition, according to Dr. K. W. Souder, extension veterinarian at Iowa State College.

While the mold on much of the 1940 flax crop may be somewhat toxic, it is much less dangerous than the immature kernels of flax.

These immature kernels, which ordinarily would blow out with the chaff, are likely to contain prussic acid, a deadly poison if consumed in large enough quantities. Flax straw is often dangerous to feed for the same reason. Volunteer flax, which may be common this year, is

also likely to contain dangerous amounts of this poison.

Carotene Value in Feeds

By ROBERT WALL, Oklahoma Exp. Sta.

The carotene content of a dried feed is subject to so many factors contributing to its variability that it is very difficult to predict accurately what it will be. Besides the influence of the stage of growth, climatic conditions and soil fertility have an effect upon the concentration of carotene in a green forage. The most important factor in determining what the carotene content of a hay will be is the curing of the forage, with the protection given the hay in storage and the time of storage subsequently entering in.

The exposure of a forage to the sun and weather in field curing should be as brief as possible, as these are the chief factors in the destruction of carotene in a feed.

For a hay correctly made, the carotene value will be about half that of the green forage and will drop to about one-third of that value at the end of six months storage under good conditions.

Meeting of Mineral Feed Mfrs.

Members of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n had an enjoyable tho somewhat informal meeting at Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Sept. 6, with an attendance of 33.

Last year's officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Pres., John S. Ahern, Quincy, Ill.; vice pres., J. L. Elliott, Oelwein, Ia.; sec'y, Miss Leota Varnier, Quincy, Ill. Mr. Ahern, Mr. Elliott, E. E. Clore and Thos. Moorman were elected directors.

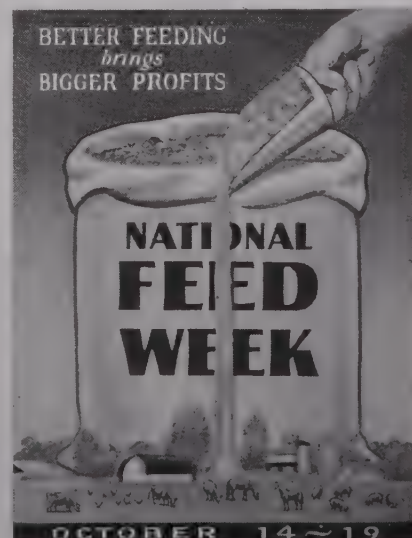
PRES. AHERN called the meeting to order at 10:30 a. m., and recounted the proceedings of the last annual meeting.

MR. ELLIOTT spoke on the importance of labeling.

DR. GLORE of Greenwood, Ind., declared there were no substitutes for buttermilk and cod liver oil. He fed 100 chickens on cod liver oil and 100 on substitutes, and at the end of the experiment those on the substitute weighed 33 pounds less than the other lot.

L. F. BROWN, former sec'y, now of St. Petersburg, Fla., expressed his pleasure at meeting his old friends.

R. M. FIELD, Chicago, represented the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.



Kasco Sales Meeting

Toledo, O.—Thirty sales and service men of Kasco Mills, Inc., journeyed to Waverly, N. Y., Aug. 30 to visit the Kasco Research Laboratories and Experimental Kennels. The program on Friday also included an address by Dr. Victor Heiman, Director of Research; a motion picture show dealing with poultrying and a smorgasbord at the famous old Iron Kettle Inn.

On Aug. 31st the group moved to Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., where an all-day meeting was held. This meeting featured an impressive "talkie" presentation of a fall sales program. O. E. M. Keller is president of Kasco Mills. E. H. Kieser, sales manager, was in charge of the meeting.

Vitamin A in Animal Life

The storage of vitamin A in fish livers from their phytoplankton diet is slow and in proportion to the age of the fish. An early experience with rancidity in milk due to vitamin A deficiency is reported.

The problem of determining the vitamin A value of a diet is complicated by the fact that a part of the vitamin A is preformed and a part consists of carotene transformed to vitamin A in the animal's body. The former is three times as effective per microgram as the latter so the proportion of each in the ration would need to be known.

The unfavorable color effect of carotene upon meat fat and egg yolk is mentioned. Vitamin A deficiency results in temporary sterility and the birth of dead or weak calves.—G. H. Hart of University of California.

Meeting Consumer Trends in Feed Business

By MISS AUBYN CHINN moved from American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

The feed business is unique from other businesses in regard to the products they merchandise. Your ultimate consumers are animals. At the outset this is a great asset and might appear on the surface to eliminate from the feed business those perplexing problems of consumer trends that concern a business which produces and sells foods for human consumption. This it seems to me is a short sighted view of the situation since meeting consumer attitudes toward business in our present economic set-up is an every-day necessity of every individual business. The feed business does have assets, however, which other producers of consumer goods, in particular foods, do not possess.

In recent years the science of nutrition has established the basic food needs of animals and human beings for growth and maintenance of physical fitness. New findings of research constantly widen the possibilities of improvement. It is accepted today that normal growth in children is not only the basis of health but that it has a direct bearing on mental attitude and aptitudes affects personality and to a large degree determines the possibility of a useful, happy and successful life. Yet with all the effort that has been made to convince the general public with regard to the fundamental facts of nutrition, masses of people still eat and live by racial habits, personal taste and inclination.

With the feeding of animals, modern methods of feeding are accepted because it pays in dollars and cents. A teacher after seeing the Walker-Gordon Rotolactor and hearing the story of the scientific feeding of the cows, said, "These animals have better care than most of our children." She might just as well have said, "Most dairy cows have better care than most children."

A single example may serve to illustrate the advantage of the difference in attitude between animal nutrition and human nutrition. All of us realize that a large proportion of our population have incomes far below what they should be in a country as rich in resources as the United States. They, therefore, are limited in the amount of money they can spend for food but the 41.7 per cent of families that have from

\$758 to \$1,000, according to the Survey of the National Resources Committee, could buy a better diet than they do. Circular 507 of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that families spending \$1.27 to \$1.87 per person per week buy with this money a diet inadequate in every food need. In this income range the families spend 42 per cent of their total income for food according to the survey of 36,000 Chicago families that fall within this income range.

Feedstuffs Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	3,767	4,117	....	....
Boston	2,083	578	....	20
Chicago	8,532	11,761	42,761	41,371
Kansas City ...	4,500	3,650	19,525	25,250
Milwaukee	240	330	10,730	10,460
Minneapolis .....	....	....	30,675	27,950
Peoria	8,980	10,560	12,360	9,750

Vitamin A Requirements of Dairy Cows

The vitamin A requirements of dairy cows for production of butterfat of high vitamin A value was the subject of an experiment reported by J. W. Wilbur, J. H. Hilton and S. M. Hauge, of Purdue University, in the Journal of Dairy Science.

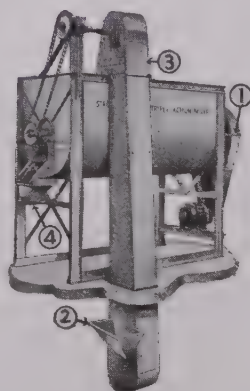
Two feeding experiments were conducted, using dried alfalfa hay as a source of vitamin A in the form of carotene.

The experiments indicated that dairy cows require approximately 550,000 vitamin A units daily to restore the vitamin A potency of their milk fat to its highest value.

The National Safety Council will meet in Atlantic City, Oct. 16 to 21 and discuss the causes and remedies for accidents. Over 9,000,000 Americans are killed or injured by accidents each year.

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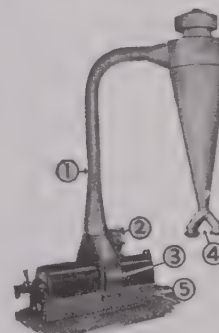
This unit is manufactured in two styles, as shown, and in Short Leg Type with discharge gate in bottom of tub for overhead installation.

This unit does a more thorough job of mixing than others of similar design, yet, requires less horsepower to do it.

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As the ground feed comes from the grinding plates, it is immediately carried away by the air current formed by the fan blades on the runner heads, and blown to the feed collector for sacking. This absolutely eliminates the possibility of a dust explosion occurring from sparks created by some foreign material passing through the grinding plates, because the air currents would give no opportunity for ignition.



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Minerals for Livestock

By G. BOHSTEDT, University of Wisconsin.

Some mineral mixtures include such ingredients as sodium sulphate, epsom salts, sodium bicarbonate, flowers of sulphur, copperas, charcoal, licorice, ginger, fenugreek, gentian, anise, yeast, tobacco, and molasses. The need for such ingredients in mineral mixtures for livestock has not at all been proved to the satisfaction of unbiased nutrition authorities. Complex mineral mixtures are not necessary. The minerals that are most likely found necessary to be added to rations of dairy cows in Wisconsin are salt, iodine, phosphorus, and lime.

Bone meal or special steamed bone meal, which is relatively odorless and is for that reason recommended, has in addition to phosphorus a great deal of lime in it. As a matter of fact, it has twice as much lime as phosphorus. Bone meal, therefore, may correct either, or both, a lime or phosphorus deficiency in rations of dairy cattle. Among some of the other satisfactory phosphate minerals are: spent bone black, raw bone meal, dicalcium phosphate, and rock phosphate which has had the fluorine removed from it. The phosphorus in these minerals is about equally well assimilated by farm animals. Whatever mineral supplies phosphorus the cheapest, is ordinarily the thing to buy, just so it is suitable and palatable to the animals.

MINERALS FOR BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HORSES.—The same principles of feeding minerals that apply to dairy cattle apply also to beef cattle, sheep and horses, all of which are heavy consumers of roughage. Rarely are additional minerals necessary for them where the hay and other roughage has been grown on reasonably fertile soil and where the forage includes considerable legume hay.

If there should be a question about this, it is best to feed or to offer them bone meal or

similar phosphate which has a large proportion of phosphorus to lime.

Fattening baby heaves, that have for many months been fed very little roughage with their heavy grain rations which are always relatively rich in phosphorus, have at times responded favorably to the feeding of ground limestone. Rations of this sort are not greatly different from swine rations that need primarily lime for a mineral supplement.

MINERALS FOR HOGS.—Where rations for hogs are balanced mainly or entirely with tankage, meat scraps, fishmeal, skim milk, or buttermilk, no minerals other than salt are needed. With those animal by-products very little salt is necessary, only $\frac{1}{4}$ or at most $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the entire mixture. If they are breeding animals, under the conditions existing in our Great Lakes region, it may be well to feed iodized salt. This prevents hairless pigs.

Where little or no animal protein is fed, or where home-grown grains are balanced with mill feeds like soybean oil meal, linseed meal, or wheat middlings (all of which grains and seed by-products are poor in lime but fairly rich in phosphorus) it is necessary to add about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound high calcium ground limestone, or about 1 pound dolomitic limestone, to every 100 pounds of the feed mixture. When more than 1 pound limestone of either grade has been added, the results have not been so good. The combination of about 0.5% bone meal and 0.5% limestone—1.0% of equal parts of bone meal and limestone—has given good results in rations that have been balanced with soybean oil meal. Soybean oil meal is somewhat lower in phosphorus than are linseed meal, cottonseed meal, wheat middlings, and wheat bran. In all of these experiments the pigs were kept under practical conditions, in the summer on pasture and at other times in dry lot with paved outdoor runs.

Mineral Elements in Feeds

This table presents the percentages of a few of the many mineral elements that are contained in ordinary feeds, and where these are listed in the order of their phosphorus content. All mineral elements are presented on their elemental basis and not as oxides or carbonates. From "Feeds and Feeding," by Morrison:

Feeding stuff	Calcium	Phosphorus	Potash	Silica	Magnesium	Iron
Wheat bran	0.12	1.32	1.24	0.55	0.008	
Cottonseed meal	0.20	1.19	1.48	0.65	0.06	
Skim milk, dried	1.37	1.17	1.37	0.98	0.04	
Wheat middlings	0.08	0.94	1.04	0.36	0.01	
Linseed meal	0.33	0.86	1.27	0.53	0.10	
Soybean oil meal	0.28	0.66	2.20	0.25	0.02	
Corn gluten feed	0.14	0.55	0.54	0.30	...	
Barley	0.05	0.38	0.52	0.12	0.004	
Oats	0.09	0.33	0.40	0.12	0.01	
Corn	0.01	0.28	0.33	0.11	0.004	
Alfalfa hay	1.43	0.21	2.02	0.26	0.06	
Clover hay, red	1.21	0.18	1.58	0.28	0.10	
Timothy hay	0.27	0.16	1.36	0.14	0.03	

Note: Steamed bone meal contains about 30 per cent elemental calcium and about 13 per cent phosphorus. High-calcium limestone has about 38 per cent calcium, but no phosphorus. Tankage is a protein concentrate that is also very rich in minerals, containing about 6 per cent calcium and about 3 per cent phosphorus.

Manganese Content of Feed Ingredients Listed

Minimum manganese requirement for chicks is placed at 40 mg. per kg. of ration, in studies by P. J. Schaible, L. Selma Bandemer and J. A. Davidson of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, who hasten to add that excess mineral necessitates higher levels.

Adding a greater volume of manganese to a standard laying ration, according to these studies, produces no additional advantage in feeding results, as measured by egg production, egg fertility, hatchability, embryo mortality, and the number of crippled and weak chicks.

Several manganese ores were used in these rations with entirely satisfactory results, except rhodonite and rhodochrosite. Oxide ores proved most economical.

The manganese content of ordinary feed ingredients proved dependent upon the species of plant used for these ingredients and the conditions under which it was grown. Marked variations occur in the manganese content of the same species of plant grown under different conditions. Plants grown on highly acid soils contained more manganese than did those grown on less acid or on alkaline soils.

Analysis of the manganese content of various feed ingredients, expressed in parts per million gave the following averages: corn 4.9, barley 14, soybeans 32, wheat 31, fish meal 41, wheat bran 108, wheat middlings 101, meat scrap 18, soybean oil meal 30, alfalfa hay 26, oats 36, oat groats 21, brown rice 19, rice bran 260, cottonseed meal 18, millet hay 120, quack grass hay 24, wheat straw 24, oat hay 45, lettuce 69, beet pulp 23, distillers' rye grains 18, kelp 12, dried whey 14, potato 2.9, bonemeal 13, limestone 280, rock phosphate 1250, oyster shells 122 and clam shells 320.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for **October** futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

Minneapolis Spot				Kansas City			
Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
June 22.....	17.50	22.00	13.95	17.40			
June 29.....	17.00	22.00	13.75	16.85			
July 6.....	16.00	20.50	14.00	17.10			
July 13.....	17.50	21.50	14.00	17.45			
July 20.....	20.50	22.50	14.40	18.00			
July 27.....	20.50	22.00	14.75	17.85			
Aug. 3.....	18.00	19.00	14.45	17.60			
Aug. 10.....	17.50	17.50	14.75	17.50			
Aug. 17.....	16.75	16.75	14.65	17.40			
Aug. 24.....	16.00	16.00	14.65	17.50			
Aug. 31.....	17.00	17.00	16.10	18.60			
Sept. 7.....	18.00	19.00	16.15	18.60			

Chicago Soybeans				Decatur Meal			
Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
June 22.....	17.15	19.50	81½	18.00			
June 29.....	17.00	18.75	78½	...			
July 6.....	17.00	18.80	81½	17.50			
July 13.....	17.25	19.25	82	18.50			
July 20.....	17.60	20.00	84½	18.50			
July 27.....	18.00	20.00	79½	19.00			
Aug. 3.....	17.30	19.50	79½	19.00			
Aug. 10.....	17.75	19.50	74½	19.00			
Aug. 17.....	17.60	19.40	75½	19.00			
Aug. 24.....	17.50	19.25	78½	18.50			
Aug. 31.....	19.30	20.90	80	18.50			
Sept. 7.....	19.35	20.60	85	19.00			

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

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Meal

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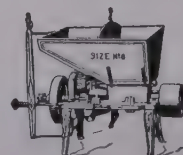
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BOWSHER Crush
Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Convene

The 25th annual meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n was held Sept. 5 at the Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y.

PRES. GROVER TOWN of Forestville, N. Y., called the meeting to order, after the luncheon, for the business session, the forenoon having been taken up by the golf tournament at Moon Brook Country Club.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, who was the first secretary of the Ass'n spoke at the luncheon.

Professor G. F. HEUSER of Cornell University was the leading speaker at the afternoon business session, and his address was followed by a discussion.

A resolution was adopted appreciating the aid of those who had contributed toward making the meeting a success, and another on the death of Henry R. Wilber of Jamestown, who was a charter member of the association.

OFFICERS ELECTED for the ensuing year are: pres., Grover Town; vice pres., Frank Schrimper, of Belle Valley, Pa.; sec'y-treas., Lewis Abbott, of Jamestown; directors for three years, Roy Gravink of Clymer and Norman Godfrey of Attica.

Mr. Carpenter served as toastmaster at the banquet in the evening, attended by 125 guests.

Major BENJAMIN ROGERS, of the U. S. Army, spoke on "The Draft and the Draftees," stating "We are going to have the draft, and it is very necessary if we are to have peace." He outlined the procedure in the draft.

Dr. ALLEN A. STOCKDALE, of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, said in his topic of "Free Enterprise":

"You folks represented here are the essential people in American life. Without you and your business, our nation could not defend itself in a national emergency. We are dependent on our food and our fields must be fertile fields.

"We are going to save free America. The United States is not going to the 'damnation bowwows.' We are going to find out who are the Fifth Columnists and who are the leaders in the subversive movements. We are thinking, we are alert. We are not going to get into a trap like France did.

"We, in the United States, do not want profiteering in industry, we do not want racketeering in labor. We want free enterprise in America. We will defend our beautiful democracy. There is nothing in Germany or Russia for which we want to swap.

"When totalitarian government comes into a country, your bank policies, your insurance policies and whatever you have are liquidated. That is not in America.

"Let me challenge you not to be pessimistic. America is not going to pass out, free enterprise is not going to be ruined, we are not going to lose our churches. I challenge you to meet with courage, in good faith and with a sense of humor this situation. Some of the crazy things that are happening today deserve nothing better than your sense of humor."

General Mills, Inc., has a consolidated net income of \$5,639,274 for the fiscal year ending May 31, second largest in its history, Donald D. Davis, president, announced.

Racine, Wis.—The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets has no authority to fix prices for farmers selling their own products, ruled Circuit Judge Fred L. Drury in the case of Mrs. Alvine Gagnon, dairy farm operator, who sells milk from her own herd of Guernseys to selected customers in Racine. The Wisconsin wholesale and retail price fixing law has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court in application to commercial dealers. "The legislative purpose of promoting the interests of all farmers must be attained without depriving the individual farmer of his constitutional rights," declared Judge Drury.

Expeller Meal Still a Dominant Factor

Each of the three methods of processing soybeans, expeller, hydraulic and solvent, produces a soybean meal of good quality.

The trade likes a golden brown meal resulting from the expeller or hydraulic processes, to obtain which it is necessary to toast the solvent meal.

The protein content of expeller and hydraulic meal is 41 per cent, and that of the solvent meal 44 per cent.

The solvent method takes out more of the oil and extractives that become available for working into by-products.

The first plant to use the solvent process in the United States was installed by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., of Minneapolis, at Chicago, Ill., in 1934, which company in 1939 built the largest solvent extraction unit in the United States at Decatur, Ill., consuming 400 tons of soybeans per day.

Other extraction plants are operated by the Central Soya Co. at Decatur, Ind., the Glidden Co. at Chicago, Ill., the Drackett Co. at Cincinnati, O., the Clinton Co. at Clinton, Ia., the Honeymead Co. at Cedar Rapids, Ia. These solvent extraction plants have an annual capacity of 350,000 tons of soybeans.

The expeller and hydraulic plants are more numerous, bringing the annual output of meal to over 1,000,000 tons, of which the solvent extraction process contributes 300,000 tons.

The hydraulic press was in use in extraction of linseed oil from flaxseed many years before the first expeller plant was used in expressing oil from soybeans at Chicago Heights, Ill., in 1920.

A plant equipped with Anderson Expellers or French Screw Presses has a larger field of adaptability than one extracting with a solvent, as it can be employed in handling other oil seeds and nuts.

Hay Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1939, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Boston	77	187	....	....
Chicago	401	1,034	128	84
Kansas City ...	2,064	1,824	312	283
St. Louis	48	....	12	48

Production goals for crops other than wheat will be postponed by the A.A.A. until more is learned on the European food blockade.

Trading in soybean oil features on the New York Produce Exchange was inaugurated Sept. 3. The first trade was in October at 4.48 cents per pound, basis New York delivery.



EAR CORN CRUSHERS

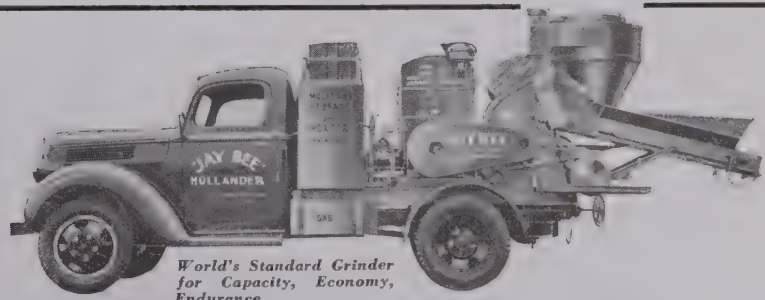
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For all kinds of material that needs bagging—flour, feed, soybean meal, etc. Semi-automatic and always accurate. No further lifting of bags on and off scales. When the product is bagged, it is also weighed.

For full information about this time and labor saving device, write

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Alert Custom Millers Everywhere Know the Extra Advantages of "JAY BEE" PORTABLE MILL

STATIONARY millers who have owned "Jay Bee" mills up to 15 years, "swear by" the "Jay Bee" Portable because it brings them extra business which they otherwise would not get. "Jay Bee" Portable fortification means new grinding jobs that will not come to the local mill; outstanding profit maker—proved business builder.

Offers New Grinding Economies — Extra Profits

THE new 1941 "Jay Bee" Portable offers even greater money-making possibilities; more feed ground per gallon of gas, lower operating and maintenance expense, more net profit per job. May

be equipped with "Jay Bee" Hollander Molasses Mixer to make sweet feeds as you grind.

Investigate Profit Possibilities

Learn how the "Jay Bee" Portable can increase your business. Write or wire quick for demonstration, price, terms, etc.

Modernize Your Local Plant

Stationary mills from 10 H.P. to 200 H.P. with belt, V-belt, and direct-connected drives. Made by the Bossert Co., Utica, N. Y., builders of "Jay Bee" Hammer Mills for nearly a quarter century. Molasses mixers, batch mixers, corn crackers. Write for full description, prices, terms, etc.

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J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 817 Washington Ave. N., Atlanta, Ga.—T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Minneapolis, Minn.—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Company, 436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Corvallis, Ore.—The Fourth Oregon Turkey Industry Convention will be held Sept. 12 in the Memorial Union Building of Oregon State College; and the following day the Oregon Poultrymen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the same place.

Poultrymen to Meet at Atlantic City

A double feature, the annual poultry industry exposition for northeastern poultry producers, and the business management conference for egg and poultry cooperatives, has been arranged for poultrymen at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 1 to 4.

The business management session is scheduled for the last two days of the exposition, on Oct. 3 and 4. The northeast has about 55 egg and poultry co-operatives in which are enrolled several thousand members. Both members and officials are invited. Dr. Kenneth Hood of Penn State College is chairman of the program committee.

Among the speakers will be John J. Scanlan and Roy W. Lennartson of the Farm Credit Administration, Howard Whelan of Avon, Mass., W. D. Termohlen of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Frank E. Manning of Penn State College and C. W. Knauf, a chain store buyer.

Wheat Feed Utilized by Chicks

The value of several feeds for producing gains of energy when fed to young growing chicks was compared with the value of corn meal fed as half of a ration otherwise constant. Gains of energy after 3 weeks were calculated from the weights and analyses for protein and fat after allowing for the composition of the original chicks. Maintenance requirements were calculated from the corn meal ration and the values of the other feeds from the respective rations in which they were fed.

Compared with corn meal at 225 cal. per 100 grams, the values of the other feeds were: patent flour, 188; low grade flour, 187; wheat brown shorts, 86, and wheat bran, 61. The relative energy values per 100 grams of effective digestible nutrients with corn meal at 278, were: Patent flour, 236; low grade flour, 251; wheat brown shorts, 173; wheat bran, 179.

When measured by gains of protein and fat by growing chickens, the quantity of total nutrients, of effective digestible nutrients, or of metabolizable energy were not correct measures of the energy value of corn meal, wheat flour, wheat brown shorts or wheat bran.—Tex. Agr. Exp. Circ. 88.

Vitamin A Requirements of Poultry

Chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens on adequate diets will grow normally with very low mortality when fed from 125 to 127 International units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed. Those hatched from eggs laid by hens on low vitamin A diets require much more vitamin A in the feed. In fact, the mortality from such chicks is high during the first few weeks regardless of the amount of vitamin A in the feed.

It appears that for egg production when the vitamin A content of the egg is not considered, the hens should receive from 450 to 600 International units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed. However, for breeding hens, high hatchability being a factor, or for special market eggs, a high vitamin A content of the eggs being desired—probably 1,000 International units of vitamin A per 100 grams of feed should be supplied.

Turkeys require about twice as much vitamin

A as do chickens. One International unit of vitamin A is estimated to be equivalent to 0.7 A.D.M.A. unit, 0.7 Sherman Munsell unit, 0.6 gamma of Beta carotene, 0.6 microgram of Beta carotene, and 1.0 U.S.P. 1934 unit.—Texas Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 88.

Effect of Feed on Flesh and Eggs

By HARRY W. TITUS, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

At times the flesh of chickens may have an undesirable flavor described as fishy. Such a flavor has been found even when the chickens have consumed diets which did not contain either fish meal or fish oil, nevertheless a fishy flavor when encountered often may be traced to the presence of fish products in the diet. For this reason, it is best to use only those fish meals which previously have been found not to cause a fishy flavor.

Some undesirable flavors found in the cooked flesh of the chickens may be traced to the fact that the chickens were killed while there was still feed in their crops. To eliminate so far as possible the possibility of the flesh having an undesirable flavor, fishy or otherwise, three precautions should be taken: (1) Eliminate all fish products at least 2 weeks before the chickens are to be killed, (2) do not feed diets that contain rancid feedstuffs, and (3) withhold all feed from the chickens 12 to 16 hours before killing them.

THE COLOR of the skin and flesh of chickens is primarily a breed characteristic, but it may be affected to some extent by the feed. If large quantities of yellow corn, corn-gluten meal, or alfalfa products are fed, there is a tendency for the skin and some of the fat immediately under the skin to become yellow. On some markets a preference is shown for chickens with yellow skin, but when it is desired to have the skin of the chickens as light in color as possible, yellow corn and green feed should be fed sparingly.

In general, the color of the yolks of eggs may be controlled easily by feeding. If very light-colored yolks are desired, keep the chickens confined in the laying house or in bare yards and feed a diet that contains little or no yellow corn and but little alfalfa or alfalfa-leaf meal. The richer shades of yellow may be obtained by feeding diets in which the chief cereal grain is yellow corn and in which there is 5 to 10 per cent of alfalfa products. Deep orange-red yolks may be obtained by feeding 0.5 to 2 per cent of ground pimiento pepper or chili pepper. Cull peppers should be used because of their relative cheapness. An excessive intake of fresh green feed or green growing grass tends to cause a green-yellow or red-yellow color. If such eggs are placed in cold storage a condition called grass rot may develop.

COTTONSEED MEAL should not be used in feeding laying stock, if the eggs are to be marketed. This product tends to cause the yolks to have a mottled appearance and to acquire an undesirable dark color when the eggs are kept in cold storage for a few months. Some weeds of the same botanical family as the cotton plant, such as the common mallow, have a similar effect on yolk color and at times may cause the whites of the eggs to have a pink tint.

THE VITAMIN CONTENT of eggs may be affected by both diet and management. The content of the vitamins A, B, G, and D can be increased by feeding diets that contain relatively large quantities of these vitamins. The vitamin D content of the eggs of chickens on range is usually greater than that of the eggs produced by chickens kept in confinement and

fed the same diet. In general, the vitamin D content of the eggs of chickens on range tends to increase from March to June, but it may decrease during the warmer months of the year. This decrease during hot weather is caused by the tendency of the chickens to seek shade and thus to receive less sunshine.

Feed and Gain in Live Weight

The fat and energy content of chicks fed rations in which the feed tested replaced corn meal, were determined in six series of experiments by G. S. Fraps and E. C. Carlyle of the Texas Exp. Station.

The fat content of the chicks ranged from a minimum of 2.02 per cent to a maximum of 12.02 per cent and the energy content from 144 to 225 calories per 100 gm. The energy content per gram of live weight was different for the different rations. The relative quantity of feed required per gram of gain in live weight was different from the relative quantity required per calorie of gain. In one experiment the chicks on a casein ration required practically the same quantity of feed as those on a corn meal ration per unit of gain in live weight, but they required 47 per cent more per calorie of gain.

Chicks fed a ration in which 15 per cent of Wesson oil replaced 15 per cent of corn meal required in two experiments 11 or 13 per cent more feed to produce the same gain in live weight as the corn meal ration, although the Wesson oil ration should have a higher productive energy. They required 5 or 16 per cent less of the Wesson oil ration to produce the same calories of gain, which is in accord with the higher productive energy.

Feed required per unit of gain in live weight



Every shipment
is PRE-TESTED

Samples of every order are laboratory tested for vitamin and carotene content, before shipment.



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is not a safe standard for comparing the feeding values of rations, tho it may be a good practical one, especially for animals sold on a weight basis. In scientific work, the fact that equal gains in live weight do not necessarily mean equal gains in energy should not be overlooked.

Protein Content of Chick Rations

By A. D. JACKSON, A. & M. College of Texas

It has been found that the protein, in particular, and possibly the fats, and even the mineral constituents are more effective when several sources for each of these elements are called into use. For instance, it has been found that fish meal, meat and bone scraps, cotton seed meal, soybean oil meal, and peanut meal are abundant and available sources of protein for use in chick feeds and these protein sources are to be had in most cases at moderate prices.

Mineral feeds, such as oyster shell, raw bone meal and salt, in small amounts, are required for the best results, these usually not amounting to more than 4 per cent of the entire mixture, while the protein feeds form some 18 per cent of the mixture.

Grain feeds fortified with a small amount of cod liver oil and dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal form the remainder of the complete feed, excepting that 20 per cent of the feed should be wheat gray shorts which has been found an effective preventive of slipped tendons in addition to its other values in the feed. The grain usually used is principally ground yellow corn but a small amount of ground whole oats is included. When other grains, low in carotene, are used it may be necessary to increase the allowance of cod liver oil which ordinarily needs to be only about one-eighth of 1 per cent of the mixture.

With this general formula as a base, some experiments have recently been conducted by the Texas Experiment Station to evaluate the comparative efficiency of the popular protein concentrates. Incidentally, in these tests further evidence was found that three of these protein feeds should be used together each forming 6 per cent of the mixture or a total of 18 per cent. The most efficient of these combinations proved to be vacuum dried fish meal 6 per cent, cotton seed meal 6 per cent, and soybean oil meal 6 per cent; however, this combination was scarcely more efficient than the same amounts of fish meal, soybean oil meal and meat and bone scraps, or similar amounts of fish meal, meat and bone scraps and cottonseed meal.

The 65 per cent protein vacuum dried fish meal gave the best results of any of the protein feeds studied when used as a supplement to any two other protein feeds used in the study. The gains in live weight were more rapid and were made with less feed than when the fish meal was not fed. The 41% protein soybean oil meal, and 43 per cent cotton seed meal were about of equal value when fed with the other protein supplements used. Liver meal gave poorer results than did vacuum dried fish meal when fed in a ration along with soybean oil meal and cotton seed meal. Neither peanut meal nor old process linseed oil meal gave as good results as soybean oil meal or cotton seed meal.

Dried whey, a rich source of vitamin G, produced more rapid gain in the ration containing no vacuum dried fish meal, but when the vacuum dried fish meal was used the whey did not increase the gains.

In the better combinations mentioned, from 3 to 3.6 units of feed were required to produce a unit of gain in live weight and these results represented levels of gain that should be secured from the better commercial feed mixtures or from formulas given in Bulletin No. 588 which is coming from the press this month and describes the experiments in which these combinations were evaluated.

Seven popular protein supplements were used in various combinations of three proteins in these experiments. In all of the tests that gave the better results each of the three proteins used in a test was fed to the extent of 6 per cent of the ration. The use of the vacuum dried fish meal did not increase the cost inasmuch as the larger gains and lower amount of feed per unit of gain compensated for the slightly larger cost per pound.

When vacuum dried fish meal, cotton seed meal and soybean oil meal constituted the protein concentrate components of the ration and each supplied 6 per cent of the weight of the ration, the ordinary grain mixtures and mineral supplements usually used in poultry feeds completed satisfactory mixtures.

A Few Feed Questions Answered

A convention feature that has swung to quick popularity in several states is the Information, Please panel feature started at the 1940 convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Delegates to the convention were invited to write on slips of paper the questions about feed that they wanted answered, and to drop these questions in a slotted box provided for the purpose.

In due time these questions were read to a board of expert feed men, who answered before a crowded assembly room, so that all could hear and learn the answers. The purpose was to "stump the experts," but the experts knew their stuff. Only three delegates were able to propound questions that the experts could not answer.

What do feed dealers want to know? The questions asked at that convention are a fair sample. Some of them follow, with their answers, as prepared by Cy Sievert, of the American Dry Milk Institute, one of the judging board at several of these convention features:

OATS FOR CHICKENS

Q: Which are more valuable in a chicken feed, whole ground oats or ground oat groats?

A: For the last several years, it has been generally accepted that finely ground whole oats are a better feed for chicks than ground oat groats. This is explained by the mineral content and in part by the vitamin content of the oat hulls. In the usual high quality chick starting mash, the difference in feeding results where the mash contains 10 per cent of the one product or the other is not very great but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the finely ground whole oats.

TURKEY FEED

Q: What level of vitamin D should be included in a turkey starting feed? A: Turkey poults seem to require two to three times as much vitamin D as do chickens. It is well for a turkey starting feed to contain at least 5 and preferably 8 pounds of a 400D oil per ton of all mash.

VITAMIN A OPTIMUM

Q: What is the optimum unitage of vitamin A that should be included in a laying mash? A chick mash? A: The optimum level probably has not been determined but usable minimum levels have been determined. Dr. Titus suggests that at least 3150 International units of vitamin A be included in each pound of feed used for egg production but not for hatching. The pro-vitamin, carotene, is partly destroyed by exposure to air, and it is necessary that more than this amount be put into the feed when fresh and usually two or three times this amount is put in the feed. For breeding mashers the suggested amount is at least 4720 International units per pound of feed. For chick mashers, on the all mash basis, at least 1450 International units of vitamin A per pound of feed is suggested as a working minimum. Opinions vary somewhat with regard to the exact amount of vitamin A, but these amounts

are usable and quite safe. They are given on the all mash or total ration basis. For practical purposes, several times these amounts of

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vitamin A should be present in feeds because of the progressive deterioration of this vitamin as the feed gets older.

CHICKEN TASTE

Q: Is palatability desired in mixing a poultry feed? Can chickens taste? A: Palatability is very much desired in mixing poultry feed. The relative extent to which a given feed is consumed as compared with other feeds depends on its relative palatability. We must remember that palatability is a quality that is not associated only with the sense of taste. Dr. Jull in his textbook "Poultry Husbandry" says that the consumption of feed by chickens seems to be dictated largely by the senses of sight and touch rather than by smell and taste. Therefore, attractiveness and satisfaction in eating and the ease of eating are concerned with the palatability of poultry rations rather than the smell and the taste of that ration. Very finely ground feeds and very dry feeds are hard for a chicken to swallow and consequently they are not so palatable as feeds that are not finely ground or that are more easily wetted.

BUTTERMILK

Q: What is the difference in feeding value between dried buttermilk made direct from the churn and dried buttermilk made from a buttermilk cistern where it has aged a week to ten days? A: The dried buttermilk made direct from the churn is to be preferred. Buttermilk that has been stored in a cistern will develop excess acidity and in warm weather may even develop a slight putrefaction. Neither of these effects is desirable.

MANGANESE

Q: Why use manganese in a poultry ration? A: Very small amounts of manganese have been shown to exercise a beneficial tendency toward the overcoming of perosis or hook joint disease. A trace of manganese is necessary to have bones grow properly to normal length. A trace of manganese is also necessary to hatchability of fertile eggs. The usual amount, in terms of manganese sulphate, is to use from four to eight ounces of this fine ground salt per ton of mash feed.

VITAMIN K

Q: How would you cure a vitamin K deficiency? A: Vitamin K deficiency is produced only under strict experimental conditions. The use of alfalfa meal in a mash seems to eliminate all possibilities of such a deficiency. Other green feeds also possess vitamin K.

Feeds Are Not Poisonous

F. D. Fuller, chief of the feed control service of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in a letter to L. E. Bopst, associate state chemist of Maryland, writes:

During the past twenty years we have received hundreds of samples from feed consumers and dealers representing feed that was alleged to kill livestock. Invariably we are requested to test for the presence of poison.

In dealing with such cases it is our practice to make feeding tests on rats, poultry, or other livestock under proper supervision. In no case have we been able to obtain direct evidence that the feed itself was actually responsible for the death of animals.

Several cases have been reported to the Division of Veterinary Science and upon investigation it was determined that the animal had been poisoned by drinking the disinfectant in dipping vats, coming in contact with receptacles

previously containing calcium arsenate, or in some other manner been accidentally poisoned.

We believe that in cases where death cannot be attributed to accidental poisoning, that disease or improper feeding were the real causes of the death of animals.

Winnipeg, Can.—A western grain conference called by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, and attended by 100 representatives of wheat interests, has recommended that bank advances backed by a Dominion guaranty, be made to growers on wheat stored on the farm, after the quota of 5 bus. per acre has been delivered.

The M. F. A. Milling Co., of Springfield, Mo., has been ordered to re-employ with back pay since March, 1939, four men discharged for starting suits against the company for alleged violation of a Missouri statute prohibiting a wage reduction without 24 hours' notice. The National Labor Relations Board also found the company had made coercive statements relating to a company union.—P.J.P.

New Feed Trade Marks

HONEST, against a background design, is trade mark No. 424,444, filed by Schultz, Bauman & Co., Beardstown, Ill., for dog food.

RED D MIX, the middle "D" large and colored red, is trade mark No. 428,770, filed by The Sexton Co., Kansas City, Mo., for a vitamin oil pre-mix used in connection with or as an adjunct to poultry or animal feed.

LACTA FATNER is trade mark No. 416,148, filed by Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp., Chicago, Ill., now, by change of name, Kraft Cheese Co., for stock or poultry food containing condensed whey with added rye feed.

BALANCE is the word over a fanciful drawing of two balls, one resting on the other, and a triangular inclosure for a silhouette of balance scales, in trade mark No. 421,047, filed by Mitchell Partnership, Windfall, Ind., for soybean oil meal and hog feed.

I. Q. (INGREDIENT QUALITY) on an oblong representation of a seal, banded with "Triple Tested for Quality, Allied Mills Research Division," is trade mark No. 429,426, filed by Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., for poultry, dairy, hog, horse, dog, and fox feeds.

SEA-CLO-400-D is trade mark No. 429,419, filed by Sea Board Supply Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., for feed for poultry, dogs, and cattle wherein the feed contains a vitamin D carrier in a dry base having the following ingredients: fortified cod liver oil, tomato pulp, and dried molasses.

LACTO-VEE is trade mark No. 427,630, filed by Lacto-Vee Products Co., Dayton, and Blanchester, O., for a blend of proteins, vitamins, iodine, and minerals used in the preparation of poultry rations, turkey and duck feed, hog concentrates, dog and fox feeds, pig meal, and dairy ration concentrates.

CHESTY is trade mark No. 430,283, filed by Chesty Dog Food Co., trade name for Los Angeles Sales Co., at Fullerton and Harbor City, Cal., for canned dog and cat food. The same sales company, doing business as Asta Dog Food Co., at the same points, has filed trade mark No. 430,282, the word "Asta," for canned cat and dog food.

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Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½ x 8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

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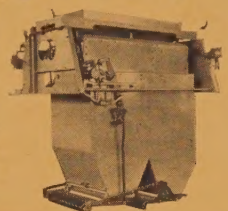


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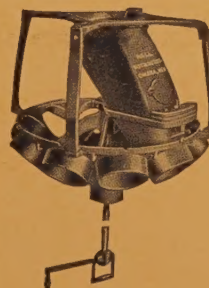
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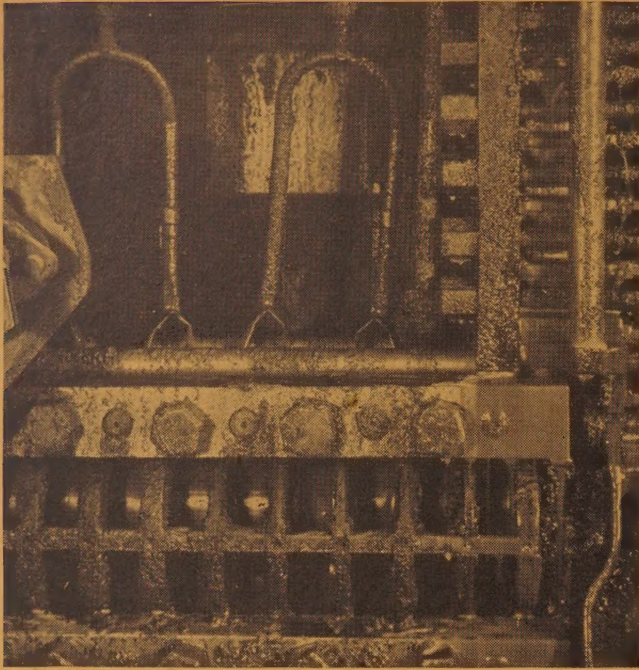


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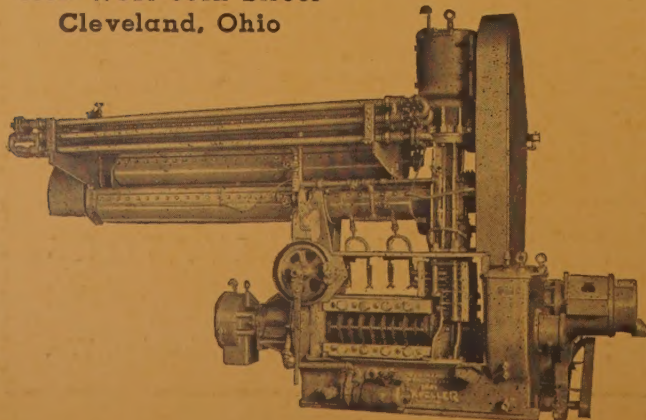
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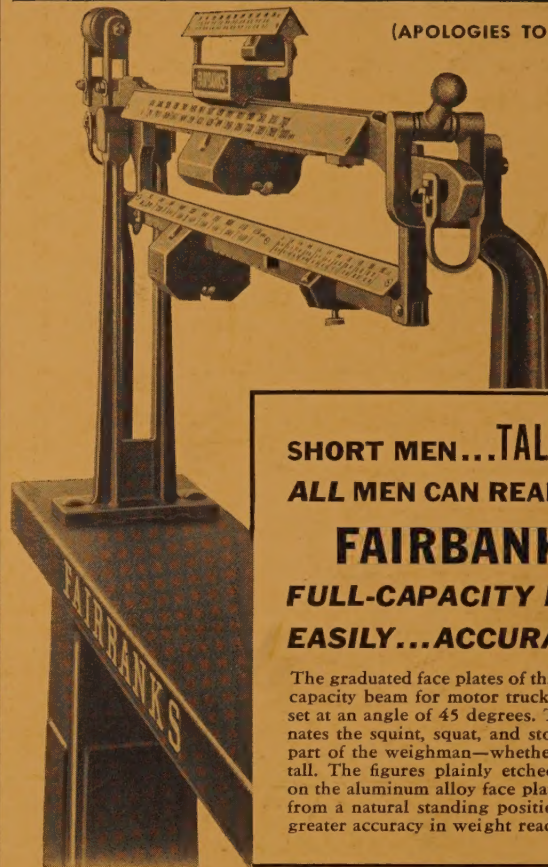
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